

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

December 10, 1919

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# The Farmer that Answers these Questions Correctly has Solved the Problem of Success

## There is a Profit for You in Every Point

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## Do You Know What "Profitable Grain Growing" Really Means?

"Profitable Grain Growing" is the condensed essence of 31 years' experience of western Canada's most noted farmer and the world's most famous wheat grower. Below are 100 practical questions which were selected from this wonderful book. Their answers do not comprise all the valuable information given in the volume but they point out the bed rock on which Seager Wheeler's success is founded. If you have a copy of this book you will be interested in checking up the answers. If you do not possess a copy we shall be glad to send you one free on approval on receipt of the coupon given below. We do not hesitate to say that any farmer who consistently practices the principles referred to below will solve the problem of successful farming.

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The book contains 31 chapters—each one brimful of the practical experience gained by the world's champion grain grower. It contains 350 pages—is printed on good paper, has large, clear, readable type and is relieved by 85 descriptive illustrations. The book is not designed as a text book but is written in simple language expressly to meet the conditions on the average western Canadian farm.

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## A WORD TO THE WISE

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During the next few years Canada must solve the trying problems that will have resulted from the great war. The equitable solution of the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of western agriculture—as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by placing upon it an unequal portion of the vast burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted—The Guide should be a weekly visitor in every farm home during this period.

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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.



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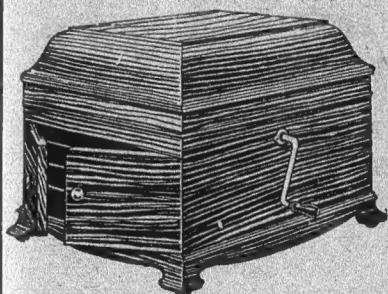
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From Platform to Party, is the title of an article in this issue by Mr. Lambert, the secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, in which the history of the Farmers' Platform, that declaration of principles which gives every promise of going into the annals of Canada as an epoch-making document, is set forth from its first formulation up to the present time, when it has become the basis of the political movement, now so active, for the establishment of the new national policy. The first clause in the constitution of the Council of Agriculture contains a statement of the guiding inspiration of the Farmers' Platform: "To encourage the farm population of the Dominion to organize for the study of educational, economic, social and political problems having a bearing upon the happiness and material prosperity of the people." It is thus that the men and women engaged in the basic industry of Canada, co-operating with all the workers in Canada, the real body and saving force of the nation can bring about true democracy in our country. An informed, public-spirited and alert-minded electorate is the fundamental necessity for the success of the political movement, which is dominated not by the self-interested desires or the prejudices of any class of Canadians, but for the establishment of economic and social justice, in order that all classes may have equal rights and none may have special privilege. The full text of the Farmers' Platform, with the textual revisions made since its first draft, is given in this article.

Proportional Representation is rapidly coming into its own. East and west it is attracting close attention. Even citizens who used not to give much attention to the actual mechanism of our system of representative government and whose idea of proportional representation (when they thought of it at all) was that it was a theoretical fad, too complicated to be practicable, are now seeing its advantages, and studying its workings. In this issue of The Guide, Charles A. Bowman, the editor of the Ottawa Citizen, a clear thinker and writer and a true progressive, explains how proportional representation works, making the matter

plain with practical examples. This article of Mr. Bowman's is a valuable addition to his article in the Political Outlook Number of The Guide, which was issued last week.

Nation Builders in the West, the series of informative and inspirational articles of citizenship which was begun in a recent number of The Guide is continued in this number. This second article in the series deals with the Prussian ideal of state-building, and contains much material for thought. It will be found, as the series progresses, that the successive articles contain a great deal that every Canadian who is concerned for the best welfare of Canada will find valuable.

The Book Department of The Guide are publishing several books of Doo Dads, each containing many pages showing the experiences of these fun-loving, adventurous little travellers. Book No. 1, The Doo Dads, is announced for January 1, 1920. Book No. 2, The Doo Dads in the Wonderland of Doo, February 1, 1920. This announcement will be received with great joy by thousands of boys and girls in Western Canada to whom these sketches need no introduction.

Taxing Large Fortunes is the title of an interesting article written by E. A. Partridge, one of the pioneers of the organization of farmers. It is shown clearly in this article that property which leans heavily on the state for protection should contribute most freely to the support of the state. By a heavy tax on large fortunes and estates much good could be accomplished. This article will be found on page 16.

Winter Fairs are now the order of the day. A full report of the Regina Fair appears in this issue, and next week the International, at Chicago, at which two Guide representatives attended will be fully reported. The results of the fairs and sales at Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton will also be fully recorded in The Guide.

The Breeders' Meetings held in Regina at the time of the Regina show are reported in the livestock department of The Guide this week. Reports of the sheep and swine sales at Regina also appear.

## DATES TO REMEMBER

Patrick and Bowes' Sale, Calgary..... December 11, 1919  
Saskatchewan Provincial Seed Fair, Saskatoon, January 13 to 16.  
Gas Engine Courses, University of Saskatchewan, December 1 to 20,  
January 7 to 26, February 4 to 23.  
Avery Tractor Schools, Winnipeg, February 3 to 6; Regina, February  
10 to 13.  
National Soil Products Exhibition, Winnipeg..... February 24-28, 1920  
Edmonton Spring Livestock Show..... March 29 to April 3, 1920

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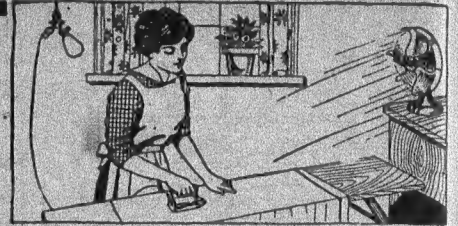
# Phelps

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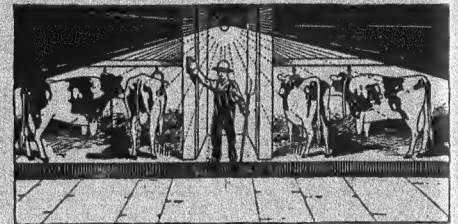
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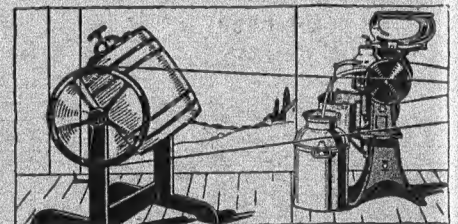
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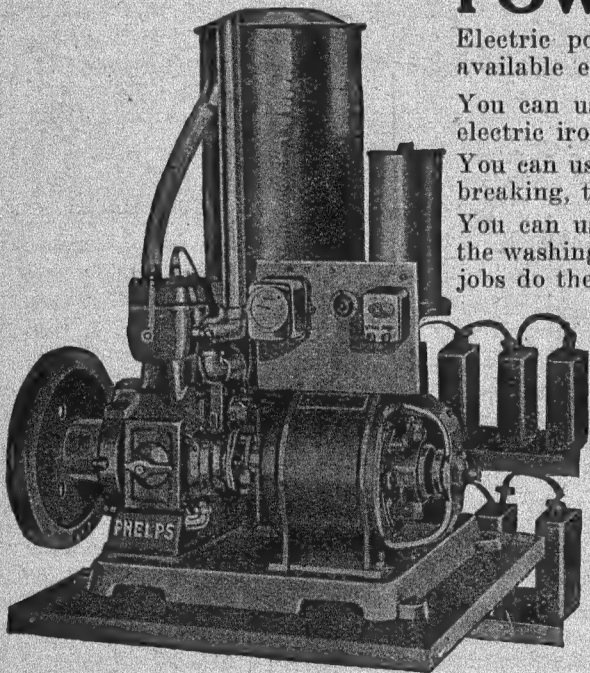
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# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 10, 1919

## The U.S. Wheat Market

The lifting of the embargo on the importation of wheat into the United States comes into force on December 15. The former duty on wheat entering the United States from Canada was removed by reciprocal arrangement in 1917, and so far as the United States is concerned Canadian wheat can be freely marketed south of the line after December 15. This, however, does not mean that Canadian farmers will be at liberty to ship their wheat south and secure the higher prices which hard wheat is bringing on the United States market. The market of the Canadian crop is entirely under the control of the Canadian Wheat Board, and no shipments can be made without the consent of the Board.

The object of placing the marketing of the crop in the hands of the Board was to secure for our farmers the highest price which the world's markets will yield for the whole crop, giving a uniform price to all farmers, with Fort William as a basis, irrespective of whether they deliver their wheat early or late in the season. The Board has made contracts to deliver certain quantities of wheat to European buyers at prices which have not yet been made public, and in the meantime is paying the farmers on a basis of \$2.15 per bushel at Fort William and issuing participation certificates which will entitle the holders to whatever additional price is realized when the whole crop has been sold. What policy the Board will adopt in the disposal of the surplus has not yet been announced, but it seems quite probable that the Board will continue to purchase at the initial price, plus participation certificates, and make shipments to the United States markets.

This course, provided the United States price remains high, would increase the average price obtained for the crop, and raise the value of all the participation certificates issued. If the Board, on the other hand, were to permit farmers and elevator companies, now holding wheat, to sell it themselves on the American market, the effect would be that those who still have wheat on hand would secure a higher price than those who have already disposed of their crop. This would obviously be unfair, and would be a breach of the arrangement under which all producers are to receive the same basic price. If the Board should grant permits to farmers to ship their wheat south, it would be necessary in order to do justice to the remainder, to require those who secure the higher price to pay into the pool the difference between \$2.15 and what they receive on the American market, taking participation certificates just the same as if they had sold to the Board. It would probably be impossible to work this out in a practical way. At the present time the Wheat Board is not giving permits for shipment to the States.

The obvious duty of the Wheat Board is to sell the portion of our wheat crop which remains to be marketed, in the market, either United States or Europe, in which the highest price can be obtained for it. It follows also that it is equally their duty to raise the price of wheat to Canadian millers immediately the export value warrants it. There could be no justification for marketing millions of bushels of wheat for home consumption at less than the export value. In shipping to the United States market the problem of getting the railways to supply cars might present some difficulty but it should not be insuperable to the Wheat Board. It can fairly be assumed that the Board are fully cognizant of their obligation

to the wheat grower in this matter and that they will not fail in fulfilling that obligation.

## Again the "Tariff Board" Idea

In the editorials advocating the appointment of a permanent Tariff Commission by the Dominion Government, which are appearing plentifully in protectionist journals in the East, a great deal is being said about the "scientific assistance" which such a body could give in imparting "scientific accuracy" to the tariff. The phrases which have just been quoted are from an editorial in the Montreal Gazette, which goes on to say that such a body would "investigate costs of production, costs of raw material, costs of transportation to the place of consumption, the cost, efficiency and conduct of labor, conditions affecting production and prices in Canada compared with other countries," etc.

In this connection The Guide thinks it worth while to point here a few sentences from one of the speeches with which Woodrow Wilson, when he was a candidate in 1912 for the Presidency, let in so much daylight on the Payne-Aldrich tariff in the United States and the methods of its making:—

Take that very interesting matter, that will-o'-the-wisp, known as "the cost of production." It is hard for any man who has ever studied economics at all to restrain a cynical smile when he is told that an intelligent body of his fellow-citizens are looking for "the cost of production" as a basis of tariff legislation. It is not the same in any one factory for two years together. It is not the same in one industry from one season to another. It does not exist as a scientific demonstrable datum fact. But, in order to carry out the pretences of the protective program, it was necessary to go through the motions of finding what it was.

The idea that a permanent commission of experts should be created to deal with the tariff is one that figures frequently in the protectionist propaganda. It is always accompanied by dignified remarks about the desirability of "taking the tariff out of politics." As well talk of the desirability of taking self-government out of democracy. When advocacy of this proposal of a permanent body to deal with the tariff is put forth by an organization such as the Canadian Reconstruction Association, created by the protectionist system to serve the protectionist system, it is only what is to be expected. But when it is put forth by the Associated Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce of Ontario, it may well cause some surprise.

In the discussion which preceded the adoption of this proposal at the recent convention in Toronto of the Ontario bodies, which have just been referred to, the President of the Toronto Board of Trade, Mr. Dunstan, who was one of the chief advocates of a permanent Tariff Board, said that "the tariff should be taken out of politics." Surely, Mr. Dunstan cannot be unaware that for the people to consent to the shaping of the tariff being given over by Parliament to any other body whatsoever, would be for the people to renounce self-government.

Customs taxation affects the food of the people, their clothing, their housing, their whole manner of living every day from morning until night, and the beds and bedclothes in which they sleep at night. The chief business of a government is to collect the public revenue and wisely and economically to expend it for the necessary public purpose. The Cabinet is simply the executive committee of Parliament, which is the Great Council of the elected representatives of the people, and cannot shuffle off its responsibilities upon a Tariff Board, or any other

body not created by the people and not responsible to the people.

This is the ground rightly taken by the executive board of the United Farmers of New Brunswick, at its recent meeting in Woodstock, N.B., in wiring to Sir Robert Borden, at Ottawa, a protest against the proposal of the Ontario Boards of Trade. The appointment of a Tariff Board, as proposed, would be, as that telegram of protest to the Dominion Premier says,

just taking this matter out of the hands of the people's representatives and putting it into the hands of a commission over whom the people affected by the tariff have no control, we therefore wish to protest against the appointing of any such commission and wish to warn the government that the majority of the voters of Canada are opposed to the appointment of any such commission, and if necessary will voice their disapproval at the earliest opportunity.

A Tariff Board might be all right as a purely advisory body; but the actual work of tariff-making must be done by the law-makers of Canada elected by the people of Canada. Heretofore every expedient and device of secrecy has been brought into use to keep the people in the dark in regard to the actual making of the tariff. The protectionist system has worked by secret negotiations, in which the line between public duty and private interests has been lost sight of by the tariff-making politicians. One of the planks in the Farmers' Platform calls for full publicity in all such matters. The only way to make sure of securing truly democratic governmental methods is by complete exposure of all the sensitive parts of the government to all the active parts of the people, in the open daylight.

## Distorting Direct Taxation

The Toronto Mail and Empire, the Ottawa Journal, the Montreal Gazette and others of the tribe of protectionist journals are giving vent to much plutocratic indignation that Mr. Crerar, in his recent speeches, referred to the policy of protection as (to quote the words he used in his speech at Regina) "the greatest curse and drawback we have in Canada," adding that "it has driven the people off the land into the cities." Also they give themselves great trouble to make light of the proposals of direct taxation, set forth in the Farmers' Platform.

The Ottawa Journal, for example, after noting that the income taxation this year is expected to yield \$25,000,000, points out that even if it were doubled, it would yield only \$50,000,000. The idea of doubling the income taxation appals the Ottawa Journal. "Such a thing," it says, "would be little short of disastrous." And yet New Zealand, with only a million people, that is to say, less than one-eighth the population of Canada, has raised \$20,000,000 in one year by income taxation.

Income taxation and inheritance taxation the Montreal Gazette waves away peremptorily. "The Dominion," it proclaims "cannot rely on these sources, except to a limited extent." It quotes Sir Thomas White's opinion that "the income tax can never be the backbone of Canadian taxation," and points out that Canada raised by income taxation in 1918-19 a total of \$9,349,720, and by customs taxation \$147,169,187. The Gazette gives no sign of thinking there is anything wrong in the contrast between those two totals. If Canada had income taxation of the New Zealand kind, it would provide \$150,000,000, which is more than the customs



taxation of Canada last year. However, when the Montreal Gazette is so carefully unable to see things which it does not desire to see, though they are directly under its plutocratic nose, we can hardly expect its range of vision to extend to income taxation in Canada's little sister Dominion, New Zealand, on the other side of the world.

In a manner entirely of its own devising the Montreal Gazette says that "the methods of taxation set forth in the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture include direct taxation, income taxation and an inheritance tax." And with still more remarkable ingenuity it goes on to say: "By direct taxation Mr. Crerar means, presumably, land taxation." This, the Gazette terms "Mr. Crerar's nostrum"; and continuing its grotesque misrepresentation, it puts forward an estimate that the "land taxation" which it pretends to regard Mr. Crerar as advocating "would mean an average tax of \$320 to the Western farmer." Whereupon the Montreal Gazette piles on the agony:—

The actual working out of this proposition would, undoubtedly, interest a western audience, were Mr. Crerar and his friends to undertake the necessary analysis. The "curse of protection," be it remembered, "has driven people off the land into the cities," and Mr. Crerar proposes to attract people back to the land by the imposition of a burdensome land tax. It is a strange way of stimulating a back-to-the-land movement, and an equally strange way of attracting to Canada the stream of immigration which is necessary if the country is to go on growing and production to increase. The Crerar plan, if ever applied, would add to the financial burden of the farmer.

The proposal, which is thus misrepresented by the Montreal Gazette, and by other journals which wear plutocratic spectacles and blinkers, is, as it is plainly stated in the Farmers' Platform, and as Mr. Crerar has clearly explained it, taxation of privately-held unimproved land values, including in that term oil, coal, natural gas and other natural resources, and also waterpowers. Farmers are large holders of land, but small holders of land values. Land values are largely concentrated in the cities.

The "unimproved land value" of a single twelve inches of frontage in the heart of the business section of a large city is greater than the value of many a farm. Farmers are very much more heavily levied on now by customs and excise taxation than they would be by the direct method of taxation which the Montreal Gazette misrepresents so sedulously.

### Another Victory Loan?

The Victory Loan has been put "over the top" with subscriptions totalling considerably more than double the nominal objective, which was \$300,000,000. Having subscribed their money, it is now the imperative duty of the people of Canada to take a very lively interest in how it is expended. Nearly half of the \$680,000,000 raised has already been spent, having been borrowed on short terms from the banks.

Another big sum is required for the pay and maintenance of troops still undischarged (several thousand being still in hospital) and for the payment of gratuities and the expense of re-training. The balance will be used for credits to Great Britain and other nations, which are purchasing Canadian exports, in loans to soldier settlers, and in shipbuilding and public works. All of the enterprises which have been embarked upon by the Dominion Government and which require large expenditures of money are not likely to be discontinued when the proceeds of the present loan are exhausted, which will be in a few months.

It is practically certain, therefore, that next fall will see the government asking for another big loan. And after that, perhaps another and another. But somewhere, bor-

rowing on this huge scale will have to stop. To continue borrowing is to invite bankruptcy. The annual interest bill on the federal debt is already nearly \$130,000,000 a year, which is more than the total annual expenditure of the Dominion before the war.

A serious phase of the situation, and one to which financial men are calling attention, is the fact that if the Dominion Government insists upon absorbing a large part of the savings of the people in federal loans, money will not be available for the extension of business enterprises, for building and for farm loans. How can the provincial farm loan schemes, for instance, get money at four and five per cent. to loan to farmers at six per cent., while the Dominion Government puts on great Victory Loan drives for the sale of bonds at five-and-a-half per cent., and makes a patriotic appeal to every man, woman and child to subscribe the utmost dollar?

The Ottawa correspondent of the Financial Times, referring to this situation, says:—

The Government is beginning to hear from business quarters, advice to economize and curtail its borrowings. It is represented that business, as well as Government, needs to market securities.

Attention has been called to the fact that the Canadian Northern position was brought about through the British Government closing the London money market and monopolizing New York. It is freely stated that unless the Government stops borrowing and decides to live within its means, private business is going to be forced out of business. So far the Government has given no indication of a desire to do anything but spend, and it is certain another loan will be sought before next year ends.

It is time the Minister of Finance and his advisers begun to set their house in order and to devise schemes for bringing their program of borrowing to an end, and getting the country on a basis of paying its way as it goes.

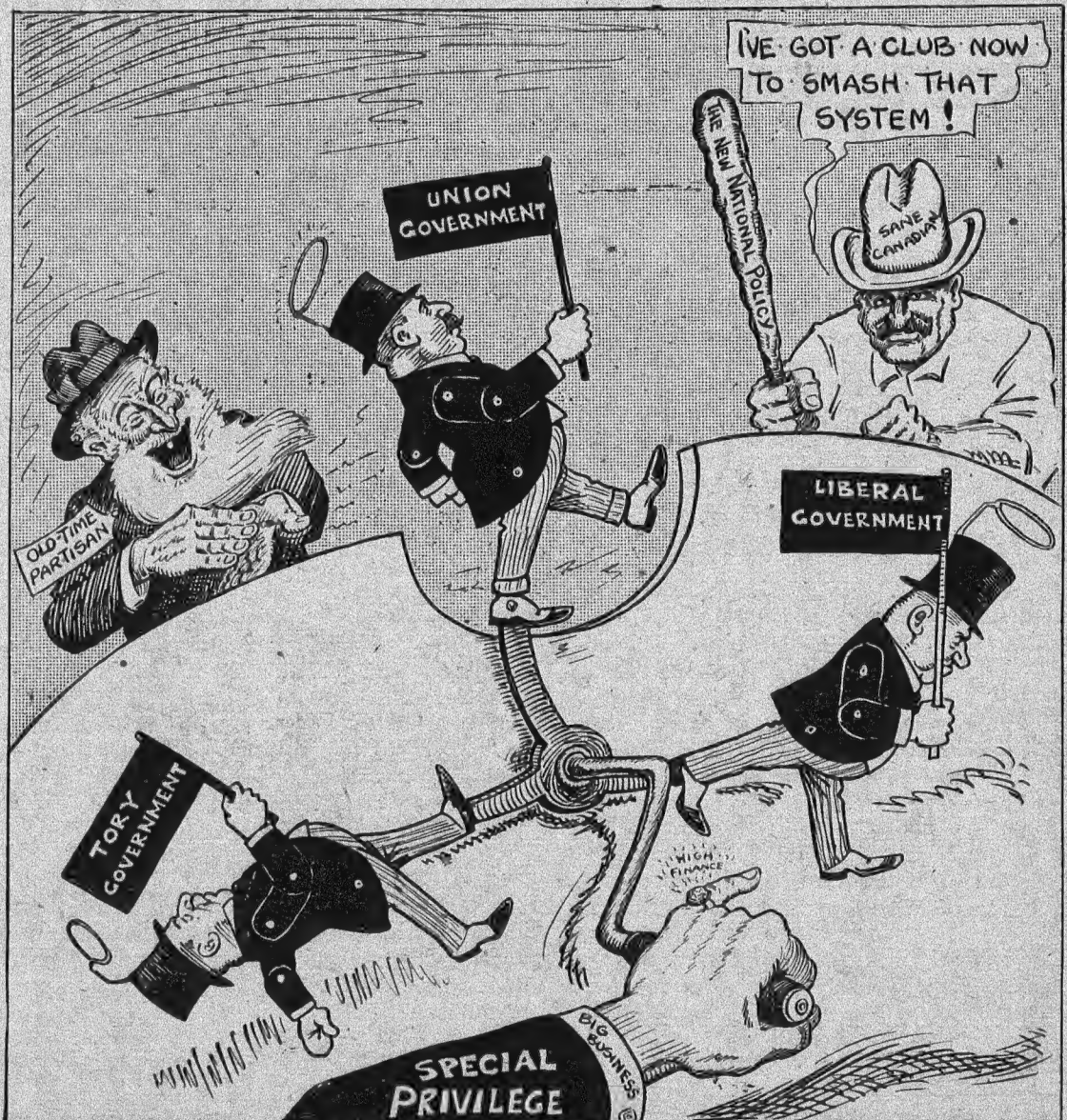
### Two of a Kind

It is strange that the proposal in the Farmers' Platform for the taxation of unimproved land values, including in that term natural resources, should so persistently be stated to be what it is not. The latest person to speak of that plank in a manner which can only be explained on the hypothesis that he has not read the Farmers' Platform is Major Redman, M.P., of Calgary, who is reported in the Calgary Herald as saying that the present tariff is a revenue tariff, and is protective only in a "merely incidental" way, and then adding:—

The Canadian Council of Agriculture proposes a substitute—an acreage tax on all farm lands. I presume the farmers' associations will pass resolutions approving of this policy and the amount of the same, and when this assurance is given there will then be an opportunity to further reduce the tariff, as this land tax should furnish a large part of the revenue.

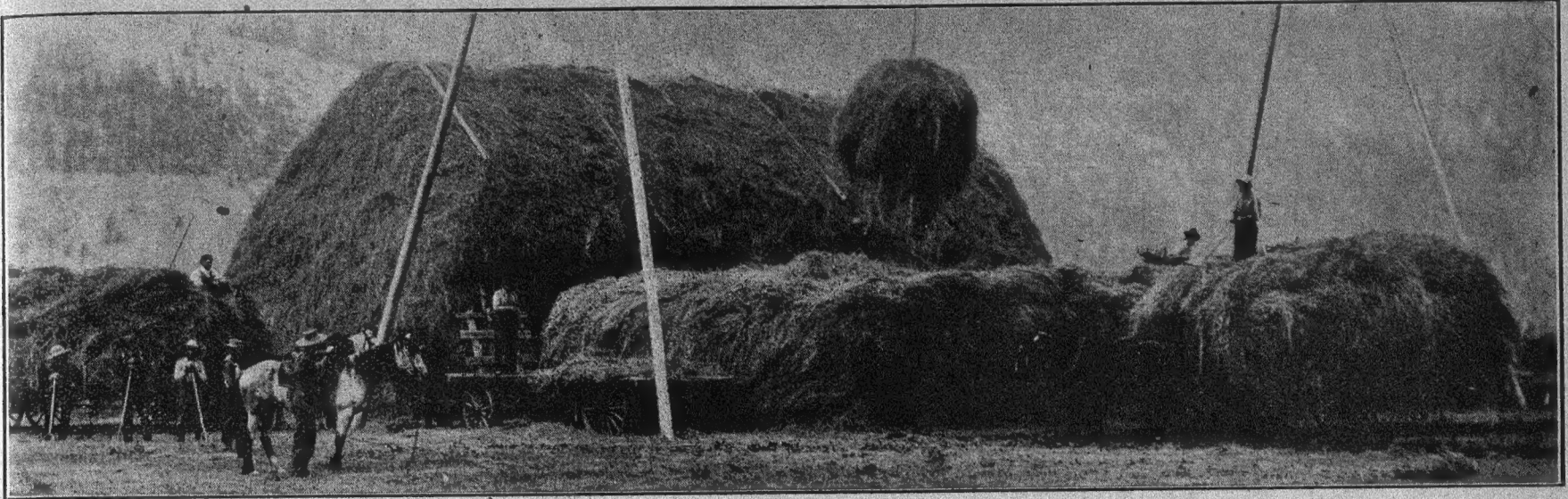
To match such an utterance as that it is necessary to take the recent cry of alarm from the loud-resounding Col. John A. Currie, M.P., who proclaims that "Proportional Representation will lead to class legislation." Class legislation is precisely what Proportional Representation will lead away from.

The cartoon this week gives pictorial form to the fact that for many years the all-powerful unseen control of Big Business and High Finance and Special Privilege has dominated whatever government has been in office at Ottawa, no matter what the party stripe, or mixture of stripes, of the majority in Parliament. It will be observed that it is the left hand of the unseen government which is disclosed in the cartoon. The right hand is busy gathering in the profits accruing from the system to which the New National Policy will prove fatal.



The Hidden Hand





Haying in the Foothills of Alberta.

# How Proportional Representation Works

By Charles A. Bowman

## Selecting the Successful Candidates—The Sligo Election used as an Example

CALGARY has used the proportional representation method successfully in two municipal elections. The mayor of Calgary, R. C. Marshall, said after the second election:—

"The writer's opinion is that it has worked out very satisfactorily, giving all classes representation on the council, which tends to give better satisfaction and is, therefore, superior to the old system of majority, where one class in the community has control of other classes."

Wherever proportional representation is in use the testimony would seem to be that the electorate has no difficulty in voting. In the South African city of Johannesburg, the electorate is so cosmopolitan that it is necessary to print the ballots in three languages: English, Dutch, and Yiddish. When Johannesburg adopted proportional representation, the various nationalities were able to vote quite as intelligently as under the old system; even the Kaffirs apparently found no serious difficulty in grasping what they had to do.

### The Sligo Election

Last January, when the municipal elections in the town of Sligo, in Ireland, were first held in accordance with a special act of the British parliament, with proportional representation as the method of voting, the different party organizations took up the education of the public, explaining how the elector should vote. Sligo was divided into three wards, each of the wards electing eight representatives. The Ratepayers' Association nominated six candidates in each ward: Sinn Fein, Labor, and Independent candidates were also nominated. In the west ward there were 16 candidates nominated for the eight seats. The following copy of a leaflet distributed by the Ratepayers' Association is an illustration of the way the electors were advised to vote by the party organizations:—

### VOTE FOR THE RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION MEN WHOSE NAMES APPEAR IN HEAVY TYPE

Put figure 1 opposite the name of your favorite, and don't forget to put 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 before the names of the other five.

DON'T USE A X, and the paper will be spoiled if the figure 1 is placed before more than one candidate.

#### WEST WARD

CONNOLLY, JAMES
DEPEW, HENRY
FEENEY, WILLIAM JOSEPH
FINAN, JOHN
FLANAGAN, PATRICK J.
HAMILTON, JAMES
HANDE, WILLIAM
HOWLEY, THOMAS DANIEL

HUGHES, JOHN
KERR, PERCY CAMPBELL
LAMBERT, JOHN
PERRY, HARPER CAMPBELL
ROCHE, JORDAN H.
TARRANT, SAMUEL
THOMPSON, ANDREW
TIGHE, EDWARD JOHN

Instructions to voters were also given as follows:—

Vote by placing the figure 1 opposite the name of the candidate you like best.

You are also invited to place:—

The figure 2 opposite the name of your second choice.

The figure 3 opposite the name of your third choice, and so on, numbering as many candidates as you please in the order of your preference.

Note.—The paper will be valid if only the figure 1 is marked, but voters are advised to number in the order of their preference the names of all candidates whom they would desire to see elected. The paper will be spoiled if the figure 1 is placed opposite the name of more than one candidate.

The organizers of the campaign did not urge the voters to give first choice to any particular candidate; they asked support for all their candidates, but threw the responsibility upon the elector of choosing the one he preferred. "Select your favorite," they said, "but do not fail to record a preference for every one of our candidates."

#### All Parties Satisfied

In the west ward, the candidates elected were four Ratepayers, two Sinn Fein, and two Labor. Every party seemed to be satisfied with the fairness of proportional representation. Under the old system, one party practically monopolized the council; the corporation of Sligo had actually gone bankrupt; for a time the streets were neither repaired, swept, nor lighted. After the proportional representation election the Irish Independent said:—

Proportional representation has given Sligo a model council. There is no reason why it should not be equally successful in Dublin, and other cities and towns in Ireland.

The council elected by proportional representation, including all wards, resulted as follows:—

Parties	Votes: First Preferences	Seats actually obtained
Ratepayers' Association	828	8
Sinn Fein	674	7
Labor	482	5
Independents	279	4
Totals	2,263	24

The Sligo Champion, whose editor

took part in the counting of the ballots, said:—

It was absolutely successful; it was really a model election. Throughout the whole process of counting and transferring, not one single mistake occurred. This is, of course, a tribute to efficiency of the staff as well as to the manner in which every stage of the count automatically checks itself.

The counting is a simple process of transferring figures from one column to another, in accordance with the expressed preferences of the voters. The returning officer at Sligo, J. McCarthy, said, after the municipal elections:—

At the count, neither the candidates nor their agents had any trouble in following the various steps, although it was their first experience of the system. The difficulty of the count appears much more formidable on paper than in actual practice. A systematic method eliminates the alleged difficulties.

When the counting begins, the first step is to ascertain the total number of votes cast in the constituency. Each ballot box is opened and the number of ballot papers therein counted. The counting is checked, and the figures are compared with the deputy returning officer's statement. Stress is laid on the importance of carrying out this count with care as it furnishes the returning officer with the means of checking the accuracy of all subsequent operations.

#### Some Suggestions

It is suggested by the Proportional Representation Society of Canada that, before the ballot papers are sent to the returning officer, it might be considered desirable to have them first sorted and counted at the several polling places according to the first choices indicated on them. This preliminary counting, which would be checked by the returning officer, would furnish a record of the voting in different parts of the constituency.

After ascertaining the total number of valid ballots, it is possible for the returning officer to tell how many votes are sufficient to assure the election of a candidate. This number is called the "quota." In a constituency with eight candidates to be elected, any candidate securing one-eighth of the total votes would be, obviously, sure of election. But it is not necessary to secure even one-eighth of the total; as long as a candidate gets more than one-ninth of the total votes cast, he is elected, for only eight candidates can secure more than one-ninth of the total. So the least possible number necessary to elect a candidate in an eight-member constituency is one more than one-ninth of the total votes cast in the constituency. The quota, therefore, in this instance, is ascertained by dividing the total number of votes by nine, and taking the next whole number above the quotient.

In the west ward at Sligo, there were 940 votes cast, that is, there were 940 ballots with the figure 1 marked on them—for marking the figure 1 on the ballot is the legal act of voting. There were eight candidates to be elected, so the returning officer determined the quota by dividing 940 by 9. The quotient of 940 divided by 9 is 104 4-9. The next whole number above 104 4-9 is 105; therefore, 105 is the quota. Eight candidates could poll 105 votes, but not more than eight candidates, in a total of 940 votes cast.

#### Counting the Ballots

The operation of finding out which of the candidates have secured the quota is simple. The ballot papers are sorted according to the names marked 1. For this purpose in the Sligo elections, sets of pigeon-holes were provided, each with sixteen compartments. These compartments were labelled with the names of candidates in alphabetical order. The sorters were instructed to place on the top of the sorting frames all papers which were invalid, or of doubtful validity. A paper was valid if the figure 1 was clearly marked against the name of one candidate only.

The invalid and doubtful papers were taken to the returning officer by the supervisor of the counting staff. These papers were examined by the returning officer in the presence of the candidates or their representatives. According to the account of the election, printed in Proportional Representation Pamphlet No. 8, of the Canadian Proportional Representation Society (Ronald Hooper, hon. secretary, Ottawa), the Ratepayers' Association, which nominated six candidates for each ward, appointed two representatives to watch the proceedings on behalf of all their 18 candidates. The papers adjudged valid were taken back by the supervisor and placed with the papers already sorted.

After the votes were thus sorted, counted, and the counting checked, the supervisor informed the returning officer of the number of votes for each candidate; and as the total agreed with the total number of papers ascertained when the ballot boxes were opened, the supervisor brought the counted papers to the returning officer's table. The table had already been labelled with the names of the candidates in alphabetical order. If the number had not agreed the returning officer would have ordered a recount.

The result of the first count in the west ward was as follows:—

	Votes
Perry (Ratepayers)	169
Depew (Labor)	94
Connolly (Ratepayers)	91
Kerr (Ratepayers)	82
Tighe (Ratepayers)	79
Hande (Labor)	56
Hughes (Sinn Fein)	56
Feeney (Sinn Fein)	55
Hamilton (Ratepayers)	51
Flanagan (Sinn Fein)	44
Roche (Sinn Fein)	40
Tarrant (Sinn Fein)	38
Finan (Ratepayers)	34
Howley (Labor)	18
Lambert (Labor)	18
Thompson (Labor)	15
Total	940

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# From Platform to Party

IT was on the 29th of November last year that the Canadian Council of Agriculture issued its revised platform, in the form of a new national policy for Canada, and submitted it for the consideration and approval of the annual conventions of the United Farmers of Ontario, the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta, all of which conventions were held within the months of December, January and February. At each of these conventions, the proposed New National Policy was accepted and adopted almost unanimously, so that it finally appeared before the people of Canada, as a platform thoroughly democratic in character, and genuinely representative of the views of organized agriculture in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario. The United Farmers of New Brunswick, though not affiliated with the Canadian Council of Agriculture, later in the year, also accepted the Council's platform, and in the recent federal by-election in the constituency of Carlton, elected Mr. Caldwell who is pledged to support this platform in the House of Commons.

When the Canadian Council of Agriculture issued the draft copy of its platform a year ago, there was little or no expectation that on the strength of it, a demand for direct political action would be made by the different farmers' associations at their annual conventions. The first clause in the constitution of the Council of Agriculture reads as follows:—"To encourage the farm population of the Dominion to organize for the study of educational, economic, social and political problems having a bearing upon the happiness and material prosperity of the people." In the spirit of that clause, the draft of the Farmers' Platform was issued—to develop an intelligent, well-informed electorate rather than to create a party machine.

## Demand for Political Action

But when the series of recommendations which constitute the Farmers' Platform, or the New National Policy as it is now described, were placed before the farmers' conventions of last winter, they were seized upon with avidity, and made the basis for a new party movement. The delegates at those conventions, with united voice, declared that they had waited long enough upon the two old parties. If the measures advocated in the Farmers' Platform, were to be realized at all, it was felt that steps must be taken to launch a new party which would be free from old centralized autocratic influences, and whose elected representatives in parliament would stand uncompromisingly by the New National Policy.

And so, political action had to be taken under the auspices of the provincial associations. District and provincial political conventions were held during the past summer in Alberta and Saskatchewan, and some six federal districts in Manitoba have been organized. The Ontario farmers whose energies have been devoted to the provincial field until recently, are now turning their attention to problems of a federal character. With three men elected to the House of Commons last month, and with 12 others on the "cross benches" at Ottawa, all avowed in their support of this platform issued by the Council of Agriculture a year ago, the time would seem to be ripe for the linking up of these scattered forces into a new and distinctive national party.

At the meeting of the Canadian

## The New National Policy as the Basis of the New Political Movement—Recent Changes in the Platform—By N. P. Lambert



A Farm Scene in Huron County, Ontario. The Upright-growing Lombardy Poplar is a Feature of Many Ontario Farmsteads.

Council of Agriculture in the second week of November, this year, it was decided, if possible, to co-ordinate the various schemes of political effort in each of the provinces into a federal organization. Accordingly within the next six weeks a conference will be held in Winnipeg under the auspices of the Council of Agriculture, for the purpose of creating what actually promises to be a new national party.

The creed of that new party will be expressed in the form of the platform, which has been offered to the people of Canada by organized agriculture as a sound National Policy for this country. It is an attempt to lay down a set of economic and political principles which, if applied to the administration of federal affairs in Canada, would, in the opinion of the farmers' organizations, bring the greatest good to the greatest number of people living in the Dominion. And in doing this, they say further, it would be accomplishing something which the old National Policy failed to accomplish during the past 40 years. Some attempt has been made by opponents to identify the Farmers' Platform and the political movement which has arisen out of it, as the expression of a narrow class interest, to be exploited at the expense of every person who does not happen to be a farmer. Such attempts are rendered futile in the light of the text of the platform which is reproduced below. It advocates only the economic development of Canada, and the adoption, in certain instances, of legislation which would improve the democratic character of our social and political life.

## Changes in Platform

In reproducing the Farmers' Platform two or three new planks which were adopted at the recent sessions of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, should be indicated. Under the heading "Definite Tariff Demands," clauses (c) and (d) in the platform issued a year ago were as follows:—

"(c) That the Reciprocity Agreement of 1911, which still remains on the United States statute books, be accepted by the parliament of Canada."

"(d) That all food stuffs, not included in the Reciprocity Agreement be placed on the free list."

Owing to the fact that last month the Congress of the United States repealed the Reciprocity Agreement from its statute books, these two clauses were changed to read as follows:—

"(c) By endeavoring to secure unrestricted reciprocal trade in natural products with the United States along the lines of the Reciprocity Agreement of 1911."

"(d) By placing all foodstuffs on the free list."

For similar reasons, clause (a) under section 10 of the platform had to be changed. It was originally stated as follows:—

"The immediate repeal of the War Time Elections Act."

The War Time Elections Act having disappeared from the Dominion statutes last August, this particular feature of the Farmers' Platform was replaced by two new clauses (a) and (b) which are now as follows:—

"(a) A naturalization act based on personal naturalization only."

"(b) That the new Dominion Elections Act shall be based on the principle of establishing the federal electorate on the provincial franchise."

## Text of Farmers' Platform

The Farmers' Platform as a whole is as follows:—

1. A league of nations as an international organization to give permanence to the world's peace by removing old causes of conflict.

2. We believe that the further development of the British empire should be sought along the lines of partnership between nations free and equal, under the present governmental system of British constitutional authority. We are strongly opposed to any attempt to centralize imperial control. Any attempt to set up an independent authority with power to bind the Dominions, whether this authority be termed parliament, council or cabinet, would hamper the growth of responsible and informed democracy in the dominions.

## The Tariff

3. Whereas Canada is now confronted with a huge national war debt and other greatly increased financial obligations, which can be most readily and effectively reduced by the development

of our natural resources, chief of which is agricultural lands;

And whereas it is desirable that an agricultural career should be made attractive to our returned soldiers and the large anticipated immigration, and owing to the fact that this can best

be accomplished by the development of a national policy which will reduce to a minimum the cost of living and the cost of production;

And whereas the war has revealed the amazing financial strength of Great Britain, which has enabled her to finance, not only her own part in the struggle, but also to assist in financing her allies to the extent of hundreds of millions of pounds, this enviable position being due to the free trade policy which has enabled her to draw her supplies freely from every quarter of the globe and consequently to undersell her competitors on the world's market, and because this policy has not only been profitable to Great Britain, but has greatly strengthened the bonds of Empire by facilitating trade between the Motherland and her overseas dominions—we believe that the best interests of the Empire and of Canada would be served by reciprocal action on the part of Canada through gradual reduction of the tariff

on British imports, having for its objects closer union and a better understanding between Canada and the motherland and at the same time bring about a great reduction in the cost of living to our Canadian people;

## Fosters Combines

And whereas the protective tariff has fostered combines, trusts and "gentlemen's agreements" in almost every line of Canadian industrial enterprise, by means of which the people of Canada—both urban and rural—have been shamefully exploited through the elimination of competition, the ruination of many of our smaller industries and the advancement of prices on practically all manufactured goods to the full extent permitted by the tariff;

And whereas agriculture—the basic industry upon which the success of all other industries primarily depends—is unduly handicapped throughout Canada as shown by the declining rural population in both eastern and western Canada, due largely to the greatly increased cost of agricultural implements and machinery, clothing, boots and shoes, building material and practically everything the farmer has to buy, caused by the protective tariff, so that it is becoming impossible for farmers generally, under normal conditions, to carry on farming operations profitably;

And whereas the protective tariff is the most wasteful and costly method ever designed for raising national revenue, because for every dollar obtained thereby for the public treasury at least three dollars pass into the pockets of the protected interests, thereby building up a privileged class at the expense of the masses, thus making the rich richer and the poor poorer;

And whereas the protective tariff has been and is a chief corrupting influence in our national life because the protected interests, in order to maintain their unjust privileges, have contributed lavishly to political and campaign funds, thus encouraging both political parties to look to them for support, thereby lowering the standard of public morality.

## Definite Tariff Demands

Therefore be it resolved that the

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# Nation Builders in the West

By A. S. Handicap

(Who wrote "Backsetting the Farmer" and "The Tariff and How It Works")

## Article II.—The War—The Prussian Ideal

*"War is a biological necessity of the first importance—a regulative element in the life of mankind which cannot be dispensed with, since without it an unhealthy development will follow, which excludes every advancement of the race, and therefore all real civilization. War is the father of all things."*

—Bernhardi

WHILE Britain, France and America were adopting more and more the idea of the sovereignty of the people, and by extending the suffrage were giving the masses an ever-increasing share, with its resultant heavier responsibility, in the practice of self-government—while these democratic nations were struggling to devise means for lessening the burden of taxation by the reduction of armaments and were seeking to perfect methods for maintaining international peace, Germany was developing the Prussian ideal, which was the exact opposite of that of modern democracies. In black and hideous contrast with all that we love and revere, that ideal boldly proclaimed that the world was a terrible arena in which war was a necessity and in which the strongest power would eventually, by superior force, compel the rest to acknowledge that they were no longer free, but must subordinate their wills to the will of might, on the assumption that the international position of every people depended on material, not moral guarantees.

In 1848 a National Assembly of Germany, elected by popular vote, drew up a constitution for a German union on liberal lines. The 36 separate states were to retain local self-government, with a federal government, such as we have in Canada, to deal with national affairs and to which every German citizen was to owe primary allegiance. Every individual was to be guaranteed those rights which British citizens had won long before by Magna Charta, the Habeas Corpus Act, and the Bill of Rights, granted by William and Mary following the deposition of James II. These elementary rights no German then possessed, nor has he since been

able to obtain them. The plan provided that though the citizen was bound to serve his country in arms, he was to have freedom of speech, freedom of public meeting, freedom of the Press, and his person was to be secure from arrest, except under legal warrant. Finally, it declared that each state was to be governed according to the principles of popular representation, and that ministers were to be responsible to the parliament and not to the king. In short, by the adoption of this scheme Germany was to become a true democratic federation of the German peoples.

### Bismarck's "Blood and Iron"

This nobly conceived plan was rejected by the "princes and statesmen with golden stars upon their callous breasts," and soon after this Bismarck appeared, and with the aid of an organized army imposed his own terms of union on the German states. Power in United Germany was vested in the hereditary rulers "by the grace of God," and not in parliaments representing the will of the people. Ample provision was made for carrying out the two articles of Bismarck's faith: Firstly, the full exercise of the prerogative of the Kaiser was safeguarded by giving executive and legislative authority to the Bundesrath, or Federal Council composed of ministers nominated by the German princes and kings, while the chancellor held his office by favor of His Imperial Majesty. There was no pretense of a ministry responsible to the people. The chancellor and his associates were responsible only to the Emperor, while the Reichstag itself, though elected by universal suffrage of all males over twenty-five, could only criticize, amend or veto bills and refuse assent to new taxes. It could influence, but not control government. All Imperial administrative officials were either directly or indirectly under the chancellor, who was but the creature of the Kaiser, whose power, in turn, rested upon the army. Secondly, by making the King of Prussia the German Emperor and placing him at the head of the army, the ascendancy of Prussia was assured. Prussia and its King had thus entire control of the federal

machinery of government, and it was not long before South Germans and North Germans were all brought within the influence of the Prussian system, which, in 1862, Bismarck foreshadowed in the phrase "The great questions are to be settled not by speeches and majority resolutions, but by blood and iron."

It has been said that Prussia was not a nation with an army, but an army with a nation, and that war was the national industry. The people were regarded not as ends in themselves, but as beings to be drilled, disciplined and manoeuvred into obedience to the will of the governing class. They were taught to obey the laws, not because they had a share in framing them, and the laws therefore represented the general will, but because the laws were the commands of a power divinely authorized, and because disobedience would meet with condign and instant punishment, inflicted by irresistible power. Independence, self-reliance, private judgment in politics, a sense of responsibility for the national policy and criticism of the authorities, which are or should be the very life's breath of popular government, were frowned upon and repressed. The Prussian virtues were obedience, loyalty and self-sacrifice to the command of the higher powers, without question or hesitation.

### The Prussian System

Bismarck contrived to keep the people docile by the use of four powerful agencies. Firstly, by the educational system lavishly fostered by the government on the condition that it steadily inculcated the desire of political obedience and blind patriotism. Secondly, by the army, which drilled the majority of the male population into habits of implicit and instinctive obedience to authority. Thirdly, by the press bureaus—a highly organized and powerful department for moulding public opinion in the direction required. It had an advantage over the army even, for it was ever operating in time of peace. Finally, by means of the tariff, subsidies to companies, preferential railway rates and a vast system of insurance against sickness and non-employment, large

sections of the population were made directly dependent upon the favor of the great bureaucratic machine. The result was the production of not only the conscript soldier, compelled to obey, but of the conscript mind, predisposed to acquiesce in the existing order and to accept the authority of the government as final and to condemn even constructive criticism if it was unpatriotic.

Is it not true that there is a disposition on the part of certain powerful interests in our own country to bring about similar results by the use of some or all of these Bismarckian agencies?

Those who defeated Germany must not surrender in the process to the idea that took the Germans captive and set them into the war. It is as necessary for us to defeat the spirit of might and militarism in our own land and in our own hearts, in our economic, industrial and political organizations, as it is to prevent it from conquering on the field of battle.

But Bismarck, towards the end of his life, having grabbed Schleswig and Holstein from Denmark in 1864, beaten Austria in 1866, and taken Alsace-Lorraine from France in 1870, and having consolidated and made Germany absolutely predominant in Europe, became a firm believer in peace, and was able to convince neighboring nations that his country was a satiated Germany, content to guard the greatness he had given her, and that she had no overweening ambitions. During the eighties she acquired considerable dominions in Africa, without opposition from England. Gladstone said, "If Germany is to become a colonizing power, all I can say is 'God speed her.' She becomes our ally and partner in the execution of the great purpose of Providence for the advantage of mankind. I hail her in entering upon that course, and glad will I be to find her associating with us in carrying the light of civilization and the blessings that depend upon it to the more backward and less significant regions of the world." How Germany fulfilled her trust in dealing with her African colonies is now a matter of history, and afforded the strongest reason against their being returned to her by the peace conference.

### Hohenzollernism Rampant

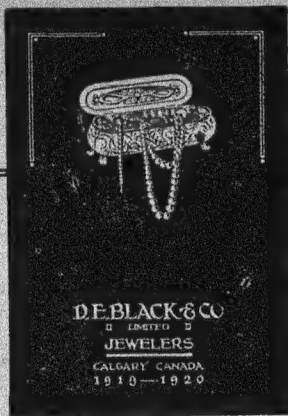
William II, now a refugee in Holland, came to the throne in 1888. A young

Continued on Page 14



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WINNIPEG

## How Proportional Representation Works

Continued from Page 7

The quota was determined by dividing 940 by 9 and adding one to the quotient: the result, 105, was the quota in this election. The table given above shows that Perry had obtained more than a quota of votes. He was declared elected on this first count. No other candidate obtained a quota at the first count.

The returning officer then proceeded to transfer Perry's surplus votes, for Perry had 169 ballots marked 1, and he required only 105 to elect him. A portion of the ballots marked 1 for Perry, with subsequent choices also marked for other candidates, were available for transfer. By marking the figure 2 against a second choice, the voter said in effect to the returning officer: "In the event of Perry receiving more votes than he requires to elect him, or in the possible event of Perry receiving so few votes that he has no chance of election, transfer my vote to the candidate marked second choice by me, as indicated by the figure 2 on the ballot paper."

### Transferring the Surplus

For the purpose of transferring Perry's surplus, the whole of Perry's papers were resorted according to the next choices, in this case the second choices. It was found that 11 of Perry's papers were marked with the figure 2 against the name of Connolly; Kerr was second choice on 77 of Perry's papers; Tighe on 31, and so on. Perry was the strongest of the Ratepayers' candidates, and the largest number of second choices were for other candidates on the Ratepayers' ticket.

But the single transferable vote, as proportional representation is sometimes called, does not mean that all the ballots marked second choice must be transferred; a proportion must be kept for the first choice candidate, to make up his quota; the remainder is available for transfer. Perry had 169 votes; he required only 105 to elect him, therefore he could spare 64 votes to other candidates. Three of Perry's ballots were marked with the figure 1 only, they were valid votes for Perry and were set aside by the returning officer as part of Perry's quota. This left 166 ballots from which 64 had to be transferred to second-choice candidates. These had already been sorted according to the names marked 2, and the returning officer's assistants then calculated by a series of rule-of-three sums, how many votes could be transferred to each of the candidates entitled to benefit. The following is the result as shown on Perry's transfer sheet:—

SLIGO BOROUGH.  
ELECTION OF ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS, 1919.  
West Ward.

### TRANSFER OF PERRY'S SURPLUS.

Total Surplus ..... 64  
Number of transferable papers ..... 166  
Proportion of papers to be transferred .....  $\frac{64}{166} = \frac{32}{83}$

Names of Candidates marked as the next available preference.	Number of next preferences for each candidate.	Number of papers transferred, (largest fraction treated as whole numbers).		Number of papers retained for Perry's quota.
		I	II	
Connolly	11	4 (44)	7	
Depew	4	2 (22)	2	
Feeney	2	1 (11)	2	
Flanagan	7	3 (33)	4	
Hamilton	4	2 (22)	2	
Hande	8	3 (33)	3	
Howley	1	1 (11)	1	
Hughes	3	1 (11)	2	
Kerr	77	30 (30)	47	
Lambert	7	1 (11)	2	
Perry	—	—	—	105
Roche	9	4 (44)	5	
Tarrant	3	1 (11)	2	
Thompson	1	1 (11)	1	
Tighe	31	12 (12)	19	
Number of transferable papers	166	64	102	
Number of non-transferable papers	3		3	
Total	169	64	105	

The calculation was made by multiplying each of the numbers in column I by the fraction  $\frac{64}{166}$ , or  $\frac{32}{83}$ , that being the fraction which represented the proportion of votes to be transferred. The resulting numbers are given in column II, the largest fractions being treated as whole numbers. The calculations were checked.

As the table shows, 64 papers in all were transferred, and 105 papers, in-

cluding the three marked with the figure 1 only, were retained for Perry's quota. Kerr received 30 votes as his share of Perry's quota, and as he already had 82 votes, his total was now 112. This was seven votes more than the quota, and he was declared elected. Kerr's surplus of seven, called a secondary surplus, had next to be distributed. In dealing with any secondary surplus, that is, a surplus which is caused by votes being transferred from another candidate's papers, only the papers which give rise to the surplus are examined for subsequent preferences. So in dealing with Kerr's surplus of seven votes the 30 papers received from Perry were sorted according to the next choices thereon, in this case the third choice, and the surplus was apportioned among the candidates entitled to benefit in accordance with the procedure already described. Tighe received 5, Hamilton 1, and Finan 1, the remaining 23 completed Kerr's quota. Thus at the end of the third count two candidates had been elected.

### Elimination of Candidates

There were 14 candidates remaining in the running for the other six places, none of whom had obtained a quota. The next step was to transfer the papers of the candidates at the bottom of the poll. The returning officer accordingly declared defeated the candidate lowest on the poll, Thompson, with 15 votes. Thompson's papers were sorted according to the next available preferences. The whole 15 votes were transferred as follows:—

Depew (Labor)	4
Lambert (Labor)	4
Howley (Labor)	2
Hamilton (Ratepayers)	2
Hande (Labor)	1
Tarrant (Sinn Fein)	1
Tighe (Ratepayers)	1
Total	15

On certain ballots marked first choice, Thompson; second choice, Kerr; third choice Perry; the votes went to candidates marked fourth choice on Thompson's ballots; Perry and Kerr were already elected, so the fourth choice in such cases became the next available preference.

The elimination of candidates at the bottom of the poll proceeded, with the transfer of Howley's, Lambert's, and Finan's votes. The votes were transferred to next available preferences, preferences for elected or eliminated candidates being ignored. At the seventh count Tighe was elected with five surplus votes. These were transferred in accordance with the procedure already described. Connolly and Depew were elected at the same count with 106 votes. The surplus of one vote was not transferred because it was too small to effect the relative position of the candidates at the bottom of the poll. The final result and the order of election was as follows:—

1. Perry (Ratepayers)	Alderman	105
2. Kerr (Ratepayers)	Alderman	105
3. Tighe (Ratepayers)	Councillor	105
4. Depew (Labor)	Councillor	106
5. Connolly (Ratepayers)	Councillor	106
6. Flanagan (Sinn Fein)	Councillor	105
7. Hande (Labor)	Councillor	95
8. Feeney (Sinn Fein)	Councillor	91
Not elected: Hamilton (Ratepayers)		89
Not-transferable papers		33
Total		840

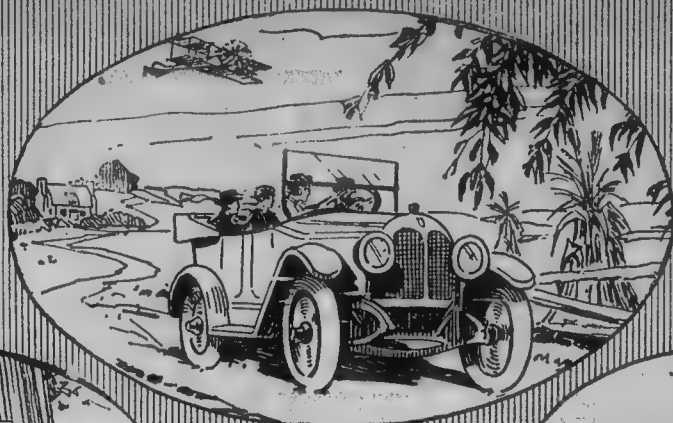
In Pamphlet No. 8, issued by the Proportional Representation Society of Canada, the details of every transfer are given, and seeming difficulties are made clear. The returning officer testified that the count is not perceptibly longer than the old method in point of time when 16 candidates are contesting eight seats. The newly-elected mayor, Alderman Hanley, said: "The election recently conducted here under proportional representation has given entire satisfaction to the people of Sligo, and under no circumstances would they be agreeable to go back to the old system."

In the event of the city of Winnipeg being divided into two large constituencies for provincial election purposes, each electing seven or eight members, the way will be open for all parties to secure representation in the Manitoba legislature by their best and most trusted leaders. In a constituency where the total vote polled amounted to





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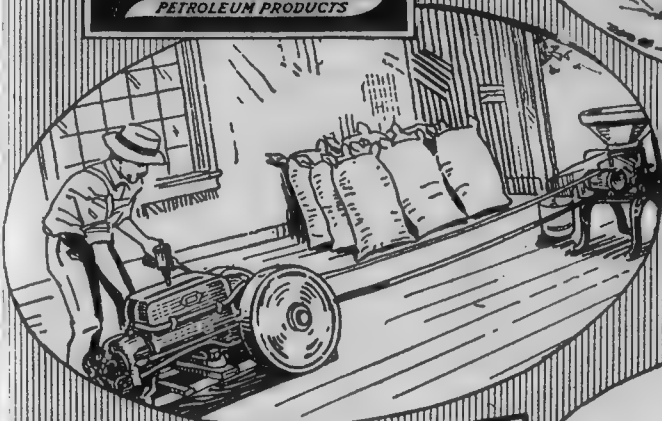
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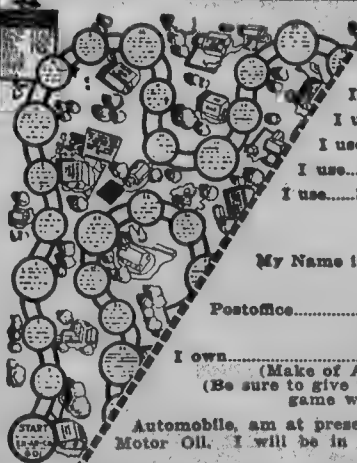
I use.....gals. Gasoline per year  
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My Name is.....

Postoffice..... Province.....

I own.....  
(Make of Automobile or Tractor)  
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27,000, with eight representatives to be elected, by single transferable vote, any candidate who secured 3,001 votes would be sure of election. Proportional representation assures that, while the majority shall rule, all considerable minorities may be heard. The legislature becomes the true mirror of public opinion.

### From Platform to Party

Continued from Page 8

Canadian Council of Agriculture, representing the organized farmers of Canada, urges that, as a means of remedying these evils and bringing about much needed social and economic reforms, our tariff laws should be amended as follows:—

(a) By an immediate and substantial all-round reduction of the customs tariff.

(b) By reducing the customs duty on goods imported from Great Britain to one-half the rates charged under the general tariff, and that further gradual, uniform reductions be made in the remaining tariff on British imports that will ensure complete free trade between Great Britain and Canada in five years.

(c) By endeavoring to secure unrestricted reciprocal trade in natural products with the United States along the lines of the Reciprocity Agreement of 1911.

(d) By placing all foodstuffs on the free list.

(e) That agricultural implements, farm and household machinery, vehicles, fertilizers, coal, lumber, cement, gasoline, illuminating fuel and lubricating oils be placed on the free list, and that all raw materials and machinery used in their manufacture also be placed on the free list.

(f) That all tariff concessions granted to other countries be immediately extended to Great Britain.

(g) That all corporations engaged in the manufacture of products protected by the customs tariff be obliged to publish annually comprehensive accurate statements of their earnings.

(h) That every claim for tariff protection by any industry should be heard publicly before a special committee of parliament.

### Taxation Proposals

4. As these tariff reductions may very considerably reduce the national revenue from that source, the Canadian Council of Agriculture would recommend that in order to provide the necessary additional revenue for carrying on the government of the country and for the bearing of the cost of the war direct taxation be imposed in the following manner:—

(a) By a direct tax on unimproved land values, including all natural resources.

(b) By a graduated personal income tax.

(c) By a graduated inheritance tax on large estates.

(d) By a graduated income tax on the profits of corporations.

(e) That in levying and collection the business profits tax the Dominion government should insist that it be absolutely upon the basis of the actual cash invested in the business and that no consideration be allowed for what is popularly known as watered stock.

(f) That no more natural resources be alienated from the crown, but brought into use only under short-term leases, in which the interest of the public shall be properly safeguarded, such leases to be granted only by public auction.

### The Returned Soldiers

5. With regard to the returned soldier we urge:—

(a) That is the recognized duty of Canada to exercise all due diligence for the future well-being of the returned soldier and his dependents.

(b) That demobilization should take place only after return to Canada.

(c) That first selection for return and demobilization should be made in the order of length of service of those who have definite occupation awaiting them or have other assured means of support, preference being given first to married men and then to the relative need of industries, with care to insure so far as possible the discharge of farmers in time for the opening of spring work upon the land.

(d) That general demobilization



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should be gradual, aiming at the discharge of men only as it is found possible to secure steady employment.

(e) It is highly desirable that if physically fit discharged men should endeavor to return to their former occupation, and employers should be urged to reinstate such men in their former positions wherever possible.

(f) That vocational training should be provided for those who while in the service have become unfitted for their former occupation.

(g) That provision should be made for insurance at the public expense of unpensioned men who have become undesirable insurance risks while in the service.

(h) That facilities should be provided at the public expense that will enable returned soldiers to settle upon farming land when by training or experience they are qualified to do so.

6. We recognize the very serious problem confronting labor in urban industry resulting from the cessation of war, and we urge that every means, economically, feasible and practicable, should be used by federal, provincial and municipal authorities in relieving unemployment in the cities and towns; and further, recommend the adoption of the principle of co-operation as the guiding spirit in the future relations between employer and employees—between capital and labor.

### Land Settlement

7. A land settlement scheme based on a regulating influence in the selling price of land. Owners of idle areas should be obliged to file a selling price on their lands, that price also to be regarded as an assessable value for purpose of taxation.

8. Extension of co-operation agencies in agriculture to cover the whole field of marketing, including arrangements with consumers' societies for the supplying of foodstuffs at the lowest rates and with the minimum of middleman handling.

9. Public ownership and control of railway, water and aerial transportation, telephone, telegraph and express systems, all projects in the development of natural power, and of the coal mining industry.

### Other Democratic Reforms

10. To bring about a greater measure of democracy in government, we recommend:—

(a) A naturalization act based on personal naturalization only.

(b) That the new Dominion Elections Act shall be based on the principle of establishing the federal electorate on the provincial franchise.

(c) The discontinuance of the practice of conferring titles upon citizens of Canada.

(d) The reform of the federal senate.

(e) An immediate check upon the growth of government by order-in-council, and increased responsibility of individual members of parliament in all legislation.

(f) The complete abolition of the patronage system.

(g) The publication of contributions and expenditures both before and after election campaigns.

(h) The removal of press censorship upon the restoration of peace and the immediate restoration of the rights of free speech.

(i) The setting forth by daily newspapers and periodical publications, of the facts of their ownership and control.

(j) Proportional representation.

(k) The establishment of measures of direct legislation through the initiative, referendum and recall.

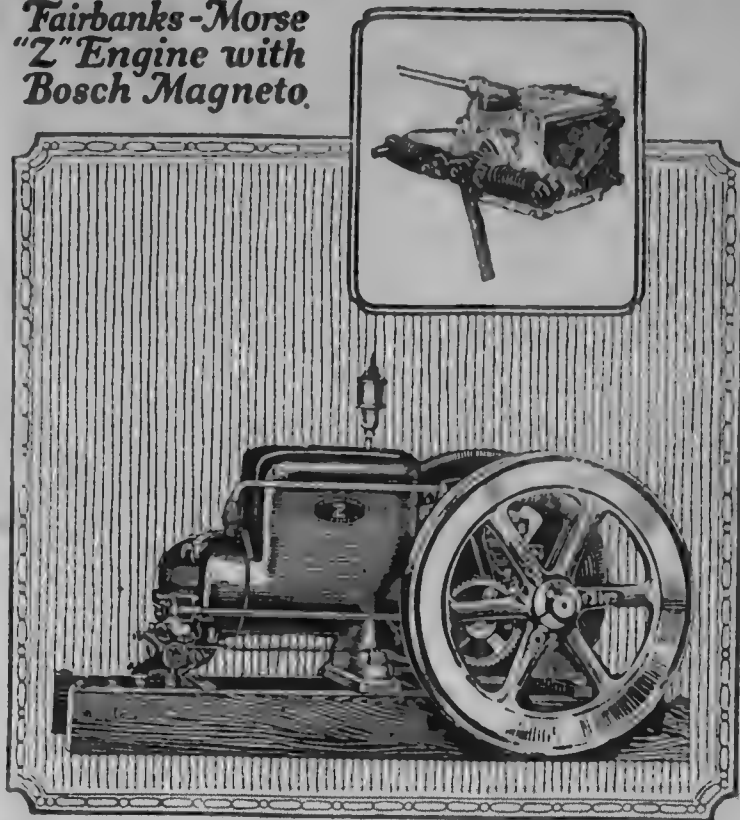
(l) The opening of seats in parliament to women on the same terms as men.

(m) Prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors as beverages in Canada.



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## Nation Builders in the West

Continued from Page 9

man of thirty, untried and unknown, he early showed a determination to rule absolutely, to control the sword, the purse and the public conscience and to endeavour to win for his country the same position in world politics as Bismarck had won for her in Europe. The army was his idol, and "world dominion or downfall" was the slogan that drugged the mind and conscience of leader and nation like a species of alcoholic poisoning. On the very day of his accession to the throne he said to his soldiers, "The absolute and indestructible fidelity of the army is the heritage transmitted from father to son from generation to generation. We are made for each other, I and the army, and we shall remain closely attached, whether God gives us peace or storm." The oath of the army's allegiance was personal to the Emperor, and was a declaration of absolute loyalty and obedience to a feudal lord.

Speaking at Bremen, the Kaiser said, "We, the Hohenzollerns, regard ourselves as appointed by God to govern and lead the people whom it is given us to rule," and later he declared, "You Germans have only one will, and that is my will. There is only one law, and that is my law."

For the last 20 or 30 years the German people have been told that they were the chosen people, and have been educated in every way to believe that as the favoured race they must seek unrestricted rule, that whatever means tended to promote this end, no matter how immoral, were right, that everything that stood in the way of this ambition was to be ignored or destroyed, that weak nations had no right to exist, that the state was greater than the people, that the German state as ruled by the Kaiser was perfect, and being perfect she was a law unto herself, and being so she was above law, and hence could do no wrong.

### Kultur and Terribleness

These teachings were supplemented by incitements to violence. The Kaiser, in addressing his expeditionary forces to China in 1900, instructed them thus, "use your weapons in such a way that for a thousand years no Chinese shall dare to look upon a German askance. Be as terrible as Attila's Huns." Lasson wrote, "There is no legal obligation upon a state to observe treaties. A state cannot commit a crime. Treaty rights are governed wholly by considerations of advantage." Pastor Baumgartner, with eyes cast to heaven, exclaimed, "anyone who cannot bring himself to approve from the bottom of his heart the sinking of the Lusitania and give himself up to honest joy at this victorious exploit of German defensive power—such a one we deem no true German."

He soon realized that to be successful in world politics he must have a navy strong enough to challenge Britain's command of the sea, and in paving the way for the Navy Bill in 1898, he said, "I shall not rest until I have brought my fleet to the same standard as my army. The trident ought to be in our fist." The antagonism between England and Germany became apparent during the Boer War, but Germany, having no fleet, was powerless. A few days after that war broke out the Kaiser said, "we are in bitter need of a strong German navy," and in 1900, only two years after the first Navy Law, a second was passed which called for large additions to Germany's sea-going power. After a few years of confused diplomacy and many attempts on the part of the British to get Germany to agree on some restricted policy of navy-building, Germany passed another Navy Law in 1908, providing for more dreadnaughts, and in 1909 Britain abandoned attempts to reach an understanding with Germany, and, in the face of much opposition, did what she could to increase her naval strength, while New Zealand and Australia decided to build a dreadnaught cruiser each. Canada announced her intention of commencing a navy of her own, but political differences caused such delays and changes that credit cannot be given her for much more than her intention.

The decisive day for Britain was

reached on the 29th of July, 1914, when the German Chancellor, who had just returned from the Emperor at Potsdam, sent for the British Ambassador at Berlin, and in a conversation revealed that Germany was preparing to attack France through Belgium, and proposed a bargain whereby Germany was to secure the neutrality of Britain in the impending war. The terms of this proposed bargain were:—

1. England was to stand aside while France was crushed, on the understanding that Germany was not to take any more French territory in Europe. England was, behind the back of France, to be a consenting party to Germany's acquisition of the French colonies should France be defeated in the war.

2. England, behind the back of Belgium, was to consent to Germany's violation of the neutrality of that country—a neutrality which both Germany and England had pledged themselves by treaty to respect. In return Germany gave a promise that "when the war was over Belgian integrity would be respected if she had not sided against Germany." As Mr. Asquith said, "the promise was given, be it observed, by a power which was at that very moment announcing its intention to violate its own treaty obligations, and inviting us to do the same."

3. The bargains above described were to form the basis of good relations between England and Germany.

This infamous proposal shows how Britain was driven to take part in the war, by honour, by obligations and by the interests of self-defence. On July 31, both France and Germany were asked whether they were prepared to engage to respect the neutrality of Belgium as long as no other power violated it. France immediately gave the desired assurance, but Germany gave no answer. On August 4, the British government addressed an ultimatum to Germany, saying that unless by midnight she gave a satisfactory reply to the question asked on July 31, "His Majesty's government feel bound to take all steps in their power to uphold the neutrality of Belgium and the observance of a treaty to which Germany is as much a party as ourselves." Germany's reply was the violation of Belgian territory, and Britain accordingly was forced into the war.

### The Case against Austria

There are three charges against Austria from which there seems no acquittal—first, that the note sent to Serbia was one which no self-respecting power could accept; second, that she refused to meet Serbia's offer to entrust the matter to the arbitration of an impartial tribunal; third, that by requiring unconditional acceptance within 48 hours Austria aggravated the situation and showed that she meant and wanted war.

It is clear that Germany knew and approved of what Austria had done, and knew also that Russia was bound to come to the assistance of Serbia in the event of war. Yet both Austria and Germany insisted that the dispute was one in which no other power had a right to interfere. Russia was anxious to discuss matters directly with Austria, or was willing to stand aside and leave the question to the four neutral powers, Germany, Italy, France and England. Vienna blocked the one proposal, Berlin the other. Even at the eleventh hour Russia was prepared to negotiate, for, on July 31, the Czar telegraphed the Kaiser, "As long as negotiations continue my troops will undertake no provocative action. I give you my solemn word thereon." At midnight, July 31, Germany presented an ultimatum requiring Russia to stop every measure of war against Germany and Austria within twelve hours, while that presented to France allowed eighteen hours. With these steps all hope of a peaceful settlement vanished. We have already seen how Great Britain took the only course that was open to her.

### The Old Germany

The whole world has acknowledged and paid a steady tribute of affection



and gratitude to the old Germany of imagination and romance—to the fundamental brain work of such men as Kant, Goethe and Beethoven—to the Germany that flourished before the Prussian system developed the ideal of "world power or downfall" through the strength of material efficiency.

The motives which started the Germans on the road which ended in Prussianism were assuredly not in the beginning bad motives. The people which gave us the kindergarten, the most delightful fairy stories in the world, the greatest melodies, did not 50 years ago support a change of national policy because they believed it would lead to the sacking of Belgium and the sinking of the Lusitania. They supported their government because they had the instinct of discipline, order and obedience to authority very strongly developed, and because they were told, and no doubt believed, that the new policy was designed to give security and justice to the country.

German settlers in Canada, who, meliorated by the softening effect of a generation of absence, have idealized the memories sanctioned by tradition of the Fatherland, may well say, "The Germany of my mother's recollection, the Fatherland of my boyhood dreams, is dead crushed beneath the weight of Prussian militarism. I shall always cherish a sweet, sad memory of my native country as the land of my father, but my home, my interests, my children and their future, are all centred in the land of my adoption, and it is my duty, as well as that of every other foreign settler, to join with the native born on the liberal basis of democratic equality in building up a strong united Canada."

"He serves his country best

Who lives pure life and doeth righteous deed,

And walks straight paths, however others stray;

And leaves his sons an uttermost bequest,

A stainless record, which all men may read:

This is the better way."

"No drop but serves the slowly lifting tide,

No dew but has an errand to some flower;

No smallest star but sheds some helpful ray,

And man to man, each giving to all the rest,

Makes the firm bulwark of the country's power;

There is no better way."

#### Rural Credit Convention

The convention of Manitoba Rural Credit Societies, to be held in Winnipeg, January 13, 14 and 15, promises to be one of the most interesting gatherings of farmers to be held this winter. In addition to rural credits, a number of important questions relating to profitable farming will be discussed, and on each subject the leading authorities on the continent will lead the discussion. The speakers will include Professor G. F. Warren, of Cornell University, author of Farm Management; Professor Bracken, of the University of Saskatchewan; D. M. Johnson, supervisor of stock yards for Canada; G. H. Hutton, president of the Western Canada Livestock Union; Geo. W. Prout, M.L.A., father of the Manitoba Rural Credit Act; E. A. Weir, agricultural director for the Manitoba Rural Credit Societies, and a number of others prominent in the banking, insurance and business world.



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Fall Bats	2.25 to .75	Wolf, fine cased No. 2	20.00 to 7.00
Shot, speared or damaged	.75 to .40	Wolf, fine cased No. 3	3.00 to 1.50
Kitts	.25 to .15	Wolf, fine cased No. 4	.50

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Beef Hides	.22 to .18	Kips	.33 to .28
Calf Skins	.50 to .40	Horse Hides	\$8.00 to \$4.00

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## Taxing Large Fortunes

Taxation As A Means of Restoring to the People Their Lost Heritage of the Public Domain—By E. A. Partridge

MUCH is said by the opponents of privilege of the benefit that would accrue to the common people from the abolition of customs duties on imports. Such duties, unless offset by equal excise duties, must contain the element of protection to home manufacturers, enabling them to enrich themselves by charging their fellow citizens more for the necessities of life than they would need to pay for them if there were freedom of trade with the outside world. That is to say, by charging them more for the things that they must buy than these are worth, making the cost of living unnecessarily high. Even supposing the duties on imports were balanced by equal excise duties on home-made products, thus eliminating the principle of protection, the method of taxation is not a proper one since such taxation is based not on income but on expenditure, on one's need rather than on one's ability to pay.

No poor person can be a logical champion of tariff taxation. A person earning twelve hundred dollars a year and requiring to spend all of it to live, is taxed on all of it, while a person enjoying an income of twenty-four hundred and spending one-half of it to live, is taxed on only half of it; this, despite the fact that the care of persons by the state is not nearly so difficult or costly as the care of property. A beggar will travel the breadth of the continent without defence of any kind while property must be defended at every turn.

Let that which leans most heavily upon the state contribute most freely to the support of the state, particularly when it is most able to do so.

Taxation applied to income must therefore appear to any fair-minded individual much more equitable than taxation applied to outgo.

## Commonwealth Misnomer

We speak of nations sometimes as commonwealths. This is most inappropriate in the case of modern nations where little wealth is owned in common and where poverty rather than wealth is the common lot.

The people of the Dominion of Canada started out with a wonderful endowment of natural wealth. Had the riches of the Public Domain been retained as the heritage of the people, with opportunity for all to use but privilege for none to monopolize, with the State as the landlord, and the user of God's bounties as the rent-paying tenant, the cries of unrest from the disinherited would not be ringing through the land today.

The chief source of the grave inequalities of wealth that afflict society, and today threaten red revolution, lies not in degrees of indolence or industry, of incompetence or skill, of improvidence or prudence, but in the severance of the great body of the people from the natural sources of wealth, causing extreme inequality of opportunity to create and store up, with consequent largely-inherited inequality of development of mental and physical powers employed in meeting the requirements of a competitive struggle for existence.

It appears like only common prudence that the joint owners of a vast heritage of fisheries, of forests, of pasture lands, of fruit lands, of hay and grain lands, of coal measures, of ore beds, of water powers, of industrial, of commercial, of residential sites, should organize themselves to exploit and enjoy these in the common interest.

But it appears like reckless and senseless prodigality to hasten to alienate them to the last fragment and not keep at least a saving remnant that might be a buffer against the exploitation of monopolistic private ownership.

## A New Zealand Example

One illustration from New Zealand will give point to the preceding sentence. The people of New Zealand, like other communities nearer home, had hastened to give away, or sell for a song, on the pretence of encouraging development, her national wealth in coal. However, when the State undertook public ownership and operation of railways she felt the need of a coal supply and leased coal measures from her private citizens, which, at too generous

former government had made them a present of. Not long after this the private mine operators suddenly put up the price of coal to the New Zealand public two shillings per ton. Immediately an agent of the then government waited on these gentlemen and informed them that if the price was not put back to where it had been before the rise, the government would mine and sell coal to the public at cost. The lesson is obvious.

Taxation has often been employed to ameliorate the consequences of inequality of opportunity, but rarely has it been employed to correct the cause of such inequality.

The sharply or steeply graduated inheritance tax, which is one of the planks in the platform prepared by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, is capable of being put to such desirable use.

We have many millionaires in Canada.

Apart from the barrier which the wealth of these offers to their entry into the Kingdom of Heaven, there is a real menace to the other members of society in the selfish uses to which such financial power may be put.

## Revive An Old System

Most large fortunes have been acquired by their original owners under existing forms of law, however defective those may have been. Such owners usually have displayed many commendable qualities such as energy, economy, skill, inventiveness, initiative and organizing ability in the massing of their wealth. Society often owes such men all the enjoyment they may derive from their accumulations. The case of their descendants is different. It may be taken as true that the inheritance of great wealth is merely a privilege—supported by law it is true—but still merely a privilege and not a right. Older civilizations have curtailed and even in some cases extinguished this privilege. It appears to be in the interest of our present civilization that these ancient curtailments should be imitated.

We have in modern countries examples of the inheritance tax, but its use has been restricted to helping to meet current revenue needs. Much more good could be accomplished by employing it for restoring to the people their lost inheritance, represented by State ownership of natural resources, such as timber lands, coal measures, ore deposits, and acquiring ownership of public utilities, initiated no doubt by private enterprise, but made possible only by the lavish generosity of the State and the patronage of the public.

Suppose, on the death of a multimillionaire, an inheritance tax for say 75 per cent. be levied. The remaining 25 per cent. would, in the case of a ten-million-dollar estate, leave two and one-half million dollars to care for the widow and give the son a fair start as the competitor for a living against the average citizen's son, who usually receives a good swift kick or a monetary endowment approximating nothing as his initial impulse into the business arena.

## Take Over Stocks

As to the 75 per cent. taken by the State, it is not proposed that this should be obtained by a liquidation of the property that would put the physical assets into the possession of other wealthy men and yield a sum of money that might be devoted to the current needs of the country. Let these be met by other forms of taxation.

The property will be in such form as shares in a railway, shares in a mine or timber limit, stock in a cold storage plant or an industrial enterprise.

Let the State take a percentage of each of these holdings and retain them as the property of the State, that is, the people.

About twenty-five first-class funerals under such a situation would give the people quite a lot of natural resources in a more or less developed income-bearing condition and the controlling interest in some quite successful public utilities and profit-yielding industrial enterprises.

With a parliament responsive to the public will and desirous of serving the public need, and it is only such a parliament—and not a wealth-controlled parliament, such as we now have—that would pass and so administer an inheritance tax, these regained natural resources, and

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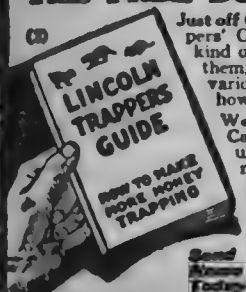
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newly-acquired utilities and industrial enterprises would be used to prevent exploitation of the public by private owners.

Take, for instance, the advantage that is taken of the consuming public by industrial organizations strong enough to preclude the fear of competition, not alone by advancing prices out of all reasonable relation to cost of production, but by deteriorating the quality of their commodities to a scandalous degree.

The philosophy of many Canadian manufacturers is exemplified in the following doggerel lines:—

"When things are only made to sell,  
I won't do to have them wear too well;  
Poor boots means folks more pairs must buy,  
Which sales and profits multiply."  
Let's think it over.

## Railway Values

By George Broadley

ONE of the principal arguments against the further attempt of the Dominion government to extend the principle of nationalization, by the purchase of the Grand Trunk Railway, is the claim that its present shareholders will be materially benefited by an advance in the value of their shares.

Indeed, the claim is made that already Grand Trunk stock quotations have shown a bullish tendency, and that the prospects are bright for further flights in the same direction. That such is the fact there is altogether too much reason for believing. The party in power—irrespective of its political leanings—always appear in the happy position of being able to benefit by whatever legislation is enacted, or contemplated; and are on hand to lap up the cream, while the blue milk is all that is left for the common people.

### Clause 9 of Farmers' Platform

There is no indication, however, in the present discussion of the Grand Trunk Railway bill before the House of Commons, that even the principle, as expounded by Clause 9 of the Farmers' Platform, has many friends amongst the members of the opposition. But there is abundance of evidence that those whom the present opposition represent were large beneficiaries along similar lines in the previous parliaments. This is equally true of many who are supporters of the present government. For example: it has never been satisfactorily explained why it was that such large sums of money were so unanimously appropriated for the Canadian Northern Railway, by the House of Commons, before the government finally decided to take over the road.

Neither has it been satisfactorily explained how it was that certain favored politicians were enabled, during the Laurier regime, to secure control of valuable ranch lands, timber limits, water-fronts and townsites, etc. When the United Grain Growers of Manitoba sought a location on the waterfront at Port Arthur, for their terminal elevator, they were compelled to pay \$175,000 for the same, which was unimproved and nothing better than the frogpond which Nature had left it.

### Conservation of Natural Resources

There is no use in attempting to disguise the fact that during the last 52 years, neither Liberal or Conservative governments have seriously manifested much anxiety regarding the preservation of the public rights on any of these great national heritages. This is only too plainly shown in that masterly work, by Augustus Meyers, entitled, History of Canadian Wealth. The revelations therein contained justify one in the opinion—if one does not think too loudly—that the ban which this work is at present experiencing, is a surreptitious attempt to prevent the people of Canada from being made familiar with the facts and exposures contained in this history of Canadian wealth. Some power behind the throne, who has, obviously enough, influence with the powers on the throne, to have this information withheld from the public, for reasons that he who runs may read. But that is another story, which will be more fully discussed from another viewpoint, at a future date.

Meanwhile, it is apropos to add that the demand for a new line-up and a new

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deal, has not arrived too soon. There are only two parties in the state and in spite of various subdivisions in the past, there have never been any other—viz., the exploiters and the exploited. In the past the political line fences have divided the people into Liberal and Conservative parties, but whatever may have been their reform tendencies in the past, they are best described today by a story of the man in Salt Lake City, who had two wives. The husband was past middle life, and his hair, which had been originally black,

was well streaked with grey. The younger wife when she had her hubby to herself pulled out the grey hairs: while the older wife removed the black ones; with the inevitable result that between them he was soon bald-headed. This is the unhappy position of the "dear public," who, between Liberal and Conservative politicians have been metaphorically made bald-headed, in the matter of natural resources. Our modern plutocracy has thereby been enabled to secure a fresh stranglehold upon the people.

## Financing the School

*Federal Grants to Relieve Burden upon Municipal Taxation Advocated*

**T**HAT a system of federal grants in aid of elementary, secondary and technical education should be adopted by the Dominion government, was advocated by J. J. Duggan, chairman of the finance committee of the Edmonton Public School Board, at the annual convention of the Union of Alberta Municipalities, held in Edmonton recently.

Mr. Duggan first referred to the resolutions passed at the previous annual convention of the union, asking for increased grants to education by the provincial authorities. This request, he said, had been liberally responded to by the Alberta government, the total appropriations for 1919 exceeding those of 1918 by \$440,000. Proceeding, Mr. Duggan said:—

"This is a move in the right direction and affords gratifying evidence that the traditional policy of the Department of Education in respect to grants has recently undergone a welcome change. This new policy is, I think, the result of a fuller appreciation of the importance of education in the life of the nation; of the responsibility of the nation as a whole to contribute to its cost; and of the evil following the pernicious policy of making its almost total cost dependent upon the fluctuating fortunes of individual municipalities.

### Asking for More

"I have now followed the course to date of the Medicine Hat resolution, and it is a source of satisfaction to all interested in the problem that the government of the province has thus responded to the claims presented to it. A seven per cent. contribution on the part of the government to the cost of education in the capital city of the province, whilst it is double the previous grant, cannot be regarded as a solution of the problem. The policy of increased aid must go forward, year by year, until an equitable distribution of the burden is secured. This will eventually come. It must come. No effort should be spared to stimulate public opinion in favor of it.

"My study of the problem has led to the conclusion that these western provinces in particular, must look to the nation as a whole to discharge its obligation in respect to the education of its people. And it is to this phase of the question that I desire to call the special attention of the convention. I see no reason why this obligation cannot be effectively discharged by the Dominion government setting aside annually large sums of money for educational purposes.

### The Grounds of Claim

"I think it the duty of this important convention to examine the grounds on which a claim for Dominion aid to education may be based. On this occasion time will only permit a passing glance.

"1. The Dominion government controls the immigration policy of the country and should assume a large share of the cost of Canadianizing the alien human freight flung on our shores. In the 1916 government census of prairie provinces it appears that the number of people over ten years of age unable to speak English is as follows: Manitoba, 37,504; Saskatchewan, 40,126; Alberta, 24,795. A total in the three prairie provinces of 102,425. The number of illiterates—those who cannot read or write—is as follows: Manitoba, 32,978; Saskatchewan, 36,021; Alberta, 23,733. A total of 92,732. These figures reveal a very serious condition and none can dispute that it constitutes a men-

ace to the life of the nation. Is this a municipal or a national obligation? How long will the government of this Dominion test the prosperity of the West by the number of bushels of grain shipped East rather than by the quality and character of the people engaged in that industry?

### Natural Resources

"2. The Dominion government controls the natural resources of these western provinces, including the school lands. The revenue from these rich resources must be rapidly increasing year by year, and a large portion of it should be available for educational purposes. Too long has this matter been used as a political football between contending parties, and a great injustice continues to be perpetrated on these struggling young provinces. The school lands could be made to yield a much richer revenue if the provinces controlled them. I question whether the revenue from them received by the province of Alberta is more than half of one per cent. of their valuation. A glance at the financial statement of the government shows enormous arrears of interest on school lands sold, and education is allowed to suffer from financial handicaps in the interests of anything and every thing other than those of the people of this province.

"3. A country whose national trade policy involves a heavy contribution by the people in the form of indirect taxation should assume as a matter of simple justice a large share of the cost of education. In this western country you cannot buy anything from a tooth pick to a motor-car without having to pay a tax either to the Dominion government or to the special interests which the national trade policy appears to be mainly designed to enrich. If education is of fundamental importance to a nation then a fair proportion of the taxes collected by the Dominion government should be returned to the people in the form of grants to education.

### An Educated Democracy

"4. A nation constituted and governed on democratic lines can only be made 'safe for democracy' by an educated democracy. The present system by which the cost of securing an intelligent democracy falls so largely on the municipality does not and cannot 'fill the bill.' The cries of contending parties in the social, economic and industrial field fill the air. The noxious fumes of the Russian anarchy are being distilled in the hearts and minds of thousands of the inhabitants of this country. Is there a solution? It is to be found in a wise and comprehensive system by which the education of all the children of all the people can be quickly and adequately secured. It is primarily a national obligation. It cannot be neglected without national peril.

"5. The youth of the nation is its chief asset. Their development, physical, mental and moral is a state affair. Money spent on their education and training is not an expenditure of the wealth of the nation but an investment capable of yielding rich returns and an effective insurance against reaction and national degeneration.

"Other reasons may be adduced in support of this claim, but these will no doubt be sufficient to stimulate thought. We are frequently told that changes such as I have suggested are impracticable on account of the B.N.A. Act. Interference with provincial autonomy need not result from Dominion

Continued on Page 45



# **COAL Alberta's Great Natural Resource**

*Vast Fuel  
Resources  
in the  
Province  
of Alberta*



## **COAL FROM CANADIAN MINES SHOULD BE USED BY CANADIAN PEOPLE**

We have all bought Victory Bonds to promote business in Canada.

Why not burn Alberta Coal and do likewise?

We have got the Coal in our own Country—use it and develop our own mining resources in preference to foreign products. You will find it pays on account of *Quality and Price.*



*Government of the*

***Province of Alberta***

*The Mines Branch*



## What Will You Do About It?

Some time ago a Toronto man took out \$10,000 Life Insurance. The other day he went to take out more and discovered to his consternation that he had become uninsurable. The medical examiner found that he had contracted an ailment which changed him from a good to an unacceptable risk. How thankful is he that he has at least \$10,000 to leave to his family.

To-morrow You may be uninsurable.

You have read of and seen actual instances of the disastrous results of neglecting to take out Insurance. Do not depend on continued good health—it is an "uncertain quantity."

The Mutual is the only Insurance Company ever founded in the Dominion on the Mutual or Co-operative Basis—the most economical, the safest and the most popular form of Life Insurance.

*Impaired lives mean declined applications or Higher Premiums*

**The Mutual Life**  
Assurance Company of Canada  
Waterloo, Ontario

905

## The Dominion Bank

Established 1871

Paid-Up Capital and Reserve, \$ 13,000,000

Total Assets..... 123,872,627

Farmers' applications for loans for farming requirements and cattle purchases given special attention. Enquiries invited.

Consult the Manager of any of our Branches.

F. L. Patton

Superintendent of  
Western Branches

Winnipeg

## Why We Claim to be Pioneers in the West

As a Western institution our Bank appeals particularly to the agricultural interests of the Prairie Provinces. Our first country branch was opened in 1886 and we have consistently followed a policy of extending our rural connections with the growth of settlements. We claim to have been of material assistance to agricultural communities in developing their resources, and in carrying them through poor crop seasons.

**UNION BANK**  
OF CANADA

RESOURCES: \$153,000,000 Head Office : : WINNIPEG

## Business and Finance

### Anniversary of the Union Bank

**R**ECENTLY the Union Bank of Canada celebrated its 54th anniversary with the splendid record of having reached, after a consistent growth, the foremost position, which as a banking institution, it has ever held. Fifty-four years ago, October, 1865, this bank was first incorporated by an act of the provincial parliament of Canada, under the name of the Union Bank of Lower Canada, with an authorized capital of \$2,000,000. The head office was in Quebec city, and continued there until 1912, when it was moved to the city of Winnipeg.

The establishment of the home office at Winnipeg was a logical step, having consideration for the bank's early penetration of the western provinces. It was E. E. Webb, who became cashier of the institution in 1886—the third incumbent of that high office—who first showed an unbounded faith in the great West, and it was during his tenure of office and through his immediate instrumentality that the program of extension in the West was determined upon. These new branches proved successful almost from the outset, leading to the further expansion of the bank's system upon the prairies, a policy which continues today when the Union Bank of Canada is represented by some 270 branches in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

As the Union Bank of Lower Canada—the change to the present title of Union Bank of Canada did not occur until July, 1885, when parliament's sanction to the alteration was obtained—the earliest branching out very naturally occurred in the province of Quebec. The first branch was located at Montreal, in 1868. Ottawa was the first branch established in the province of Ontario, sometime in 1870, but the first country branch opened in Ontario was at Alexandria, in November, 1886.

The Union Bank located in Winnipeg ahead of steel, establishing there in the early part of 1881, before the transcontinental was fully connected up. The first country branch in the province of Manitoba was opened at Carberry, on November 15, 1890. The Union Bank of Canada has the distinction of having opened the first branch of any chartered banking institution in the province of Alberta. This was established at Lethbridge, with J. G. Billett, manager, as far back as February, 1886, over 33 years ago.

The Province of Saskatchewan, where the Union Bank of Canada is now represented at 112 points, was first entered at Moosomin, in December, 1890. The growth of the Union Bank of Canada has been most pronounced. Starting with an authorized capital of \$2,000,000, of which \$1,800,000 capital had been paid in and \$200,000 put into reserve by 1872, the Union Bank today shows a combined capital and reserve of \$9,850,000, and total assets amounting to \$153,000,000. In 1868 its first branch was established at Montreal, whereas today its branch bank system has been built up to a total of 380 branches within Canada, from Halifax and Charlottetown, settled and historic on the Atlantic coast, to Prince Rupert and Vancouver, new and growing on the Pacific coast. Apart from its progress within the Dominion, the Union Bank of Canada, particularly of recent years, has made notable international extensions, following the decision of the directorate to make of the bank a financial highway for the further development of Canadian trade with foreign countries. In September, 1911, the Union Bank of Canada first opened a branch in London, England, where today, it is represented with two branches, and in April, 1917, the initial direct connection in New York city was made with the establishment of a New York agency at 49 Wall Street, in the very heart of the financial district. Less than a year ago, the Union Bank of Canada announced the joint formation with the National Park Bank of New York, of a subsidiary corporation to be known as the Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation, designed primarily to develop trade with the Far East. This is the first working alliance consummated between an

American and a Canadian bank, and backed as it is by the prestige and financial power of both institutions—representing combined assets of \$500,000,000—satisfactory results seem certain to materialize. Since the first of the year the Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation has opened branches at Seattle and San Francisco, Yokohama, Japan; Shanghai, China; and Paris, France. Branches are about to be opened at Kobe and Tokyo, Japan; Hankow, Hong Kong and Tien-Tsin, China; and Singapore, Straits Settlements. Thus, the Union Bank of Canada, through the direct agencies of this subsidiary corporation, will immeasurably enlarge its facilities for rendering service of an international character, contributing materially to the trade development of Canada.

### American Exchange Rates

Complaints have reached The Guide office that some of the branch banks in the West are refusing to allow the farmers the premium to which they are entitled on remittances of money from the United States. At the present time, owing to international trade conditions, American money is at a premium in Canada, and Canadian money is at a discount in the United States, the premium or discount, as the case may be, amounting to between four and five per cent. This means that a person in Canada who wishes to pay \$100 to someone in the States, must pay between \$104 and \$105 for the draft, while a draft for \$100 from the States is worth between \$104 and \$105 in Canada. It appears, however, that though a person sending money to the States is in every case required to pay the difference, those receiving remittances from south of the line have frequently been refused the benefit of the exchange rate. In the Swift Current district a number of American settlers who have suffered crop failure have received remittances from their former homes, and it has been reported to The Guide that in many cases the managers of branch banks have cashed these drafts at face value, refusing to allow the benefit of the prevailing rate of exchange.

### A Banker's Statement

In order to make it perfectly clear what the owner of a draft from the States is entitled to, a representative of The Guide interviewed an official at the head office of the Union Bank, at Winnipeg. This gentleman stated that the owner of a draft from the States was certainly entitled to the benefit of the rate of exchange, and so far as his bank was concerned their managers had been instructed to allow it. On a regular banker's draft on Chicago or New York, he said, there should be no difficulty at all, but the customer should receive the prevailing rate of the day, less the customary charge for collection, which is usually 25 cents per \$100. On the checks of individuals on their banking accounts in the States, there is a little more trouble and delay in making collections, and in the opinion of the official referred to, there is justification for a slightly higher charge for handling the business. United States currency is also worth a premium in this country, corresponding to the rate of exchange, and at the larger centres, such as Winnipeg, any bank will pay a premium, in Canadian bills, for United States money. Country branches can also do this, but there is a certain amount of trouble and expense involved in sending the American money in to the larger centres, whence it is forwarded in large amounts to the States, and the manager of a country branch is, therefore, reluctant to exchange Canadian currency for American except at a rate which will give the bank something for its trouble.

### Report to Head Office

A point to be remembered in connection with the whole matter is that the banks are not legally bound to cash drafts or exchange money. They do so as a matter of business, and the rate of exchange which they allow or charge is governed by supply and demand and prevailing rates in the financial centres.

Canadian banks, however, in return



1869 — 600 Branches — 1919

## The Royal Bank of Canada



Protect your Victory Bonds by  
Renting a Safety Deposit Box.

Deposit the coupons every six months in a Savings Account and earn interest upon the bond interest at 3% per annum, compounded half-yearly.

If this is done regularly with (say) a 15 year bond, you will accumulate more interest than principal.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES \$33,000,000  
TOTAL RESOURCES \$470,000,000



**SERVICE.**—Our highly developed service is available at all times for the benefit of our customers. Every well-grounded business man appreciates the importance of the co-operation, guidance and information on financial matters of his Banker.

## THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

Main Office: Winnipeg, 435 Main Street  
Branch: Portage Ave., Opp. Eaton's

## Union Trust COMPANY LIMITED

Henry F. Gooderham,  
President

Cor. Main & Lombard Sts.  
WINNIPEG MAN.

## Money to Loan

At Moderate Amounts on Improved Occupied Farm Property.

Prompt Attention. Current Rates.

for the privileges which they enjoy under the Bank Act, are morally bound to deal fairly with their customers and to cash drafts and collect checks at the prevailing rate. A banker who will give only \$100 for a draft worth \$104 is guilty of taking an unfair advantage of the public and is robbing the customer of what he is justly entitled to. It is actions such as this which are responsible for much of the criticism to which Canadian banks are subjected. Often, in order to make a good showing for his branch, a manager will take advantage of a farmer to the extent of a few dollars in a way that would not be approved of by the head office. Those having United States drafts or checks, should insist upon getting the benefit of the prevailing rate of exchange and if any banker refuses to allow this it would be well to report the matter to the president of the bank at the head office in Montreal, Toronto or wherever it is situated. If the bank clerk or manager is informed that this course will be taken, in most cases he will allow the proper amount, but if he still refuses the only thing is to take the business elsewhere and report to the headquarters of the bank.

### Value of American Dollar

Below is the value in Canada of an American dollar, as reported in the Monetary Times of Toronto and other financial papers at weekly intervals for the last four months:—

August 1	1.47
August 8	1.47
August 15	1.47
August 22	1.33
August 29	1.327-32
September 5	1.327-32
September 12	1.313-32
September 19	1.31
September 26	1.327-32
October 3	1.331-32
October 10	1.325-32
October 17	1.31
October 24	1.319-64
October 31	1.341-64
November 7	1.4
November 14	1.47-32
November 21	1.47
November 28	1.47

### New Loan Worth Par

Purchasers of the recent Victory Loan who may be forced to re-sell their bonds can be assured that there is no necessity for them to sell at a heavy discount. Arrangements have been made by bond dealers and brokers by which the price of the new issue, maturing in 1924 and 1934, will be stabilized for a time, and these bonds may be sold at 99 or purchased at 100, with accrued interest, at five-and-a-half per cent. from November 1, added in each case.

### British Capital Free

The last restriction on the employment of British capital abroad, which was only a nominal one requiring the taking out of a license before such an investment could be made, has been removed. It is not anticipated, however, that any large amount of British capital will be invested in Canada while the rate of exchange is so adverse to British currency. The pound sterling is, at the present time, worth only \$4.28 in Canada, compared with the par value of \$4.86 2-3.

### Huge Merger Planned

A syndicate representing leading steel, coal and shipping interests in Great Britain, has purchased 50,000 shares of the common stock of the Dominion Steel Corporation. This is believed to be the first step in the formation of a huge merger which will bring under one control the Dominion Steel Corporation, the Canada Steamship Lines, the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., and the Steel Co. of Canada. These four companies have a combined capitalization of over \$140,000,000. The "infant industries" of Canada are surely growing.

### Royal Bank's Jubilee

The Royal Bank of Canada is completing its fiftieth year, and to celebrate the anniversary has declared a bonus of two per cent. on its stock. This brings the dividend for the year up to 14 per cent.

It seems a pity that a man can dispose of his experience for as much as it cost him.

## The Farmer-Banker Alliance



You go to your lawyer for legal advice; to the doctor for medical advice; why not to The Merchants Bank for financial advice?

If you want a loan to buy cattle, hogs or equipment—if you want information as to how to invest money—come to those who make a business of financial matters, and are in a position to give you sound and impartial advice.

## THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal OF CANADA Established 1864.

With its 30 Branches in Manitoba, 44 Branches in Saskatchewan, 74 Branches in Alberta, 91 Branches in British Columbia, 131 Branches in Ontario, 42 Branches in Quebec, 1 Branch in New Brunswick and 2 Branches in Nova Scotia, serves rural Canada most effectively.

WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

## Raise More Livestock AND Increase Your Prosperity

This is the opportunity of the farmers of Canada. The depleted herds of Europe ensure a profitable market for years to come. The lower the cost of production, the greater your profits. Because of the low cost of the land there is a splendid opportunity in the Prairie Provinces to raise all kinds of livestock most economically.

### THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

has thousands of acres of fertile land, suitable for mixed farming and livestock raising, for sale at low prices and on easy terms.

Land that will grow grain, and fodder crops of various kinds may be had at from \$11 to \$30 an acre. Only one-tenth down and 20 years to pay the balance.

#### READ WHAT H. B. RAMER SAYS:

"As I had no experience in irrigation I felt somewhat blue (in the spring of 1918), as it looked as if I were not going to have anything, and the land not prepared for irrigation. I went to work and got the water on as far as I could, and when I threshed my crop I had 1,500 bushels of wheat, 700 bushels of oats, and 550 bushels of potatoes. At present prices would amount to \$4,840, which paid my indebtedness and helped me on to another crop."

"We can raise nearly all kinds of garden truck, including water melons, cantaloupes, tomatoes and sweet corn. Alfalfa can be grown to perfection under irrigation."

Mr. Ramer came to Alberta from Pennsylvania in 1917, settling on a quarter-section near Duchess, purchased from the C.P.R.

### IRRIGABLE FARM LANDS

capable of producing large crops of wheat and other grains, alfalfa and all kinds of fodders, beets, potatoes, tomatoes, vegetables, every season and supporting maximum number of livestock per acre, for sale at \$50 an acre, including water rights. One-tenth cash and 20 years to pay balance. Loan of \$2,000 for buildings, fencing, etc., on these lands.

Write now for free booklets containing full information to—

ALLAN CAMERON

General Superintendent of Lands, C.P.R.

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CALGARY

## Every Investor Realizes

that his most satisfactory investments have been those whose safety has been beyond question. This is a feature of Government and Municipal

### Bonds

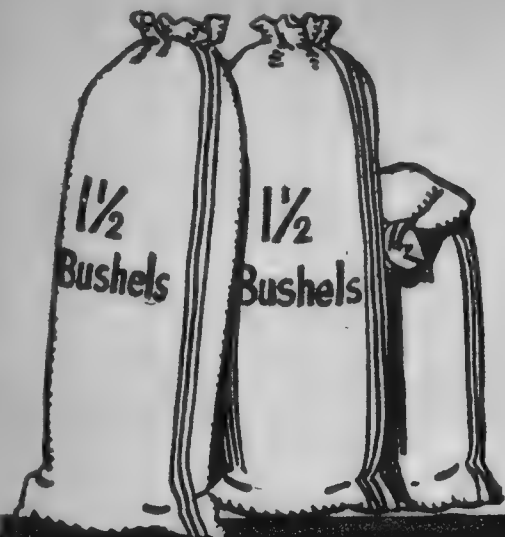
of which we always have on hand a comprehensive selection. We shall be pleased to furnish particulars on request.

## Wood, Gundy & Company

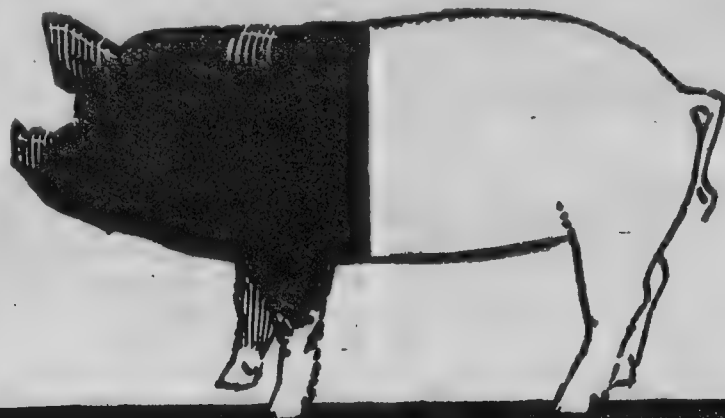
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Saskatoon Toronto London, Eng.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE





or



# 4 Bushels of Wheat

or

# Half a Hog

Will you give this much to help the Y.M.C.A. The institution which holds out a hand in friendship to all men and boys.

When your sons, brothers and neighbors came to us while they were training for overseas fighting we asked no questions, we saw their want and supplied them with comfort, amusement, and even luxuries. We didn't count the expense, we simply gave what we had because

that is the spirit of our organization. NOW that those days are over and we stop to count the cost, we find that we must have money to continue our work of befriending men and boys who come to the cities of Western Canada.

Naturally we turn to you because we feel that you know us—you realize the work we do and the resulting good of Y.M.C.A. cheer and friendship.

## Buy a Contributing Membership



It entitles you to full membership privileges when you are in any city where there is a "Y" building. If you have many sons or brothers give the value of eight bushels of wheat, or a whole hog, and buy two contributing memberships, or even three—so that when the male members of your family come to the city they may make the Y.M.C.A. their headquarters and be among friends.

### Read These Extracts From Letters of Appreciation of Y.M.C.A. Friendship

"Just a few lines to thank you for your kindness in my case . . . your actions have given me confidence to fight my battles and cured me of my bad habits."

"Thank you very much for sending me my brother's address . . . I am glad to get in touch with him as my father has been ill. . . ."

"I am taking advantage of this first opportunity to express my thanks and appreciation of the many pleasant hours spent at your association . . . and able management which indeed stands for the three words embodied in the emblem of the Y.M.C.A. . . . It was not a motto hung upon the wall, but put into action until it hung upon the hearts of men. . . . I could mention many favors which you and your association provide."

"We have just received good news from . . . and thank you heartily for your efforts in locating him . . . his aged mother seemed scarcely able to bear the trial. . . ."

Mother of young man who died in Canada, writes: "Please accept my gratitude and thanks for your sympathy . . . it is very comforting to know how kind you were to him, and how nicely he was laid to rest . . . it is a great comfort to know he had such nice friends. . . ."

Letter from father of boy who ran away and through our efforts was induced to return: ". . . the boy arrived as scheduled . . . his experience was a rough one . . . I believe your talks to him have done him good. Mrs. ——— and myself, also the boy and his sisters, appreciate your efforts on our behalf. . . ."

**MAIL THIS  
COUPON  
TODAY**

G.O.G.

Secretary

Y. M. C. A.

Dept 10,

Winnipeg, Man

Dear Sir: There are . . . boys in my family. I attach here \$ . . . for which please send me . . . Contribution Membership Cards to the Y.M.C.A.

NAME

ADDRESS

## Help the "Y"—Send \$10 for a Family Membership Card

Address all correspondence and make cheques payable to Secretary Y.M.C.A., Dept. 10, Winnipeg



# Manitoba Grain Growers

## The Year is Done

**S**PEAKING of the year of the local Grain Growers' Association that is true. It ended with the month of November.

The reports of local associations are past due at the Central office now. They are intended to cover the year December 1, 1918, to November 31, 1919. Local boards are expected to get together as close to the end of the local year and formulate their reports, so that it shall be in the hands of the secretary at the Central office by December 10 if possible. Our local workers are improving year by year in promptness and accuracy, and completeness of reports. But there is room for improvement still.

Will you give us a chance to go to Brandon on January 7, next, with the complete annual statement the association never had. Only two things are necessary to that: First, all annual reports by December 15 at latest, and second, all local and district dues remitted by the same time.

## Neepawa District Convention

Neepawa district had a very successful convention on November 21. It was held in the Town Hall, Neepawa, which was taxed to its capacity. One hundred and eleven delegates registered and there was a large number of visitors.

Encouraging reports were presented showing general interest and activity throughout the district. Under the direction of Ben Richardson, who has been placed in charge of the work, the political canvass is proceeding satisfactorily, and by the time of the annual provincial convention there is reason to believe that the greater part of the constituency will have been covered.

E. E. Bayne addressed the association on the place of the company in the movement and impressed the audience with his personal sense of the urgent necessity of building up the organization in every rural community.

Mrs. J. B. Parker, of Gilbert Plains, spoke for the women and strongly emphasized the necessity for women's active interest in the cause. Her address was not only interesting and instructive but distinctly original and effective.

B. Fletcher, of the Education Department, dealt with the moral aspect of education and emphasized the fact that the rural people have a responsibility for the success of the school in their midst.

J. W. McQuay, of Dauphin, spoke on the fundamentals of present-day economics and gave a most practical and thoughtful address which showed personal initiative in the investigation of present-day conditions.

The officers elected were as follows: President, R. G. Lodge; vice-president, R. Milne; secretary, L. G. Thomson; Arden; directors, Mrs. Yerex, Nesbit Poole, Geo. A. Drysdale; district director of the provincial association, A. J. M. Poole; district director of the provincial Women's Section, Mrs. Albert McGregor.

## Important Resolutions

The following resolutions were passed:

"Inasmuch as recent federal legislation enacted regarding total prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, provides that a plebiscite be taken by any province desiring the same;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the provincial Grain Growers' association be asked to place the question before the provincial government with the request that they ask for a provincial plebiscite on the question at an early date."

"Realizing that great distress in many cases actual suffering is being felt in many of the dry areas of Saskatchewan and Alberta by our fellow farmers in those districts;

"Be it resolved, that we ask this district convention to recommend to the individual locals the necessity of rendering all the help possible in the way of sending clothing and money to these

## Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

people and in this way show that we are willing to render a practical interpretation of the Golden Rule."

"Realizing that great loss is sustained by all our farmers who have to sell their grain to the line elevators owing to the present system of grading; namely, that of designating the grade by the weight of the uncleaned sample, instead of the cleaned sample, and then taking the dockage;

"Be it resolved, that we ask the Central executive to take this matter up with the Grain Commission, or the proper authorities, and have instructions issued to the line elevators, compelling them to grade the wheat on the basis of the cleaned sample, this being the method adopted by the chief inspector at Winnipeg."

"Whereas, under a recent amendment to the Immigration Act, British-born citizens of Canada, also naturalized Canadians, may be seized and deported without the right of trial by jury, a right inherent in the British constitution denied them, and whereas, the said amendment fosters a spirit of unrest and encourages the conditions which it was professedly intended to correct;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we delegates to the district convention of the Grain Growers' association in this constituency of Neepawa, in convention assembled, protest against such amendments as violating the principles of British justice that we ask that all citizens arrested, on whatever charge, be granted trial by jury, and further, that we implore the government to repeal the said amendment as soon as possible."

"Resolved, that this Grain Growers' association take a determined stand against the acceptance or support of candidates nominated by either of the old political parties. We believe that the time has come when the farmers of this Dominion should submit names for nomination through their local associations by ballot, either for committees or candidates and the same to be balloted on at political conventions and elect the same on independent lines, so that they will be free to support the best legislation irrespective of its source."

"Realizing the shortage of men and women in our rural districts who are fitted for public positions, and believing that this condition is brought about by a faulty curriculum in our public schools;

"Be it resolved, that we ask the department of education to place greater emphasis to the study of political economy and practical agriculture."

"That whereas, the last session of our local provincial legislature will be held early in the new year and the provincial elections will take place during the early spring or summer months;

"Be it resolved that this Grain Growers' Association now assembled recommend to other Grain Growers' associations throughout our provincial constituency and province, the necessity of organizing for provincial political action, and that a convention be called immediately, and names submitted by each local association to form a provincial and riding organization committee."

## Rapid Progress in Springfield

The Springfield district is maintaining well the reputation it has recently gained for aggressive activity in the movement. During the last week in November two new local associations were organized, one at East Selkirk, with James Nelson as president, and Hugh McLennan as vice-president, and J. B. Veitch, of East Selkirk as secretary; the second at Tyndall with Jacob Winkler as president, J. T. Kehoe as vice-president, and Wm. Henry, of Tyndall, as secretary. These two new associations immediately upon being formed undertook actively a thorough canvass of their whole local area, both for membership in the association and for the political campaign fund.

## The Golden Sheaf

(Tune: The Maple Leaf)

When first from eastern homelands far  
Our fathers came and settled here,  
High purpose mastered many a test  
And courage conquered fear;  
And we today who follow them  
Acclaim today together  
The emblem of our purpose high,  
The golden sheaf forever.

## Chorus

The golden sheaf, our emblem dear,  
The golden sheaf forever,  
Badge of our true democracy,  
The golden sheaf forever.

Our fathers on their prairie land  
Struck hands for mutual help and ward,  
And as their simple badge they chose  
This circle sheaf we guard.  
And we with principles today  
That bind us strong together,  
Hold still as badge of unity  
The golden sheaf forever.

'Gainst greed and wrong we war as they  
Responsive to our brothers' call,  
And plan to build democracy  
With equal right to all;  
And following still the forward gleam  
We stay our hearts together,  
And well commend our badge to all:  
The golden sheaf forever.

We still have foes that darkly frown,  
Exploiters of the common weal,  
And profiteers in things of state—  
Who scorn the hopes we fell;  
But strong in right and banded strong  
And true of heart together,  
Our day of victory shall exalt  
The golden sheaf forever.

expects to reach it in the near future.

Meetings were also held at Brokenhead and North Brokenhead, where the political movement was enthusiastically endorsed and where arrangements were made for a thorough individual canvass of six surrounding townships with the prospect also of meetings being held at Greenwald and Green Bay.

At Whitemouth, on Saturday, November 20, a good meeting was held and arrangements made for a local campaign fund canvass there.

In the district, as a whole, up to the present time, arrangement has been made for an every-farmer-canvass in 23 townships. The locals have, in every case, been ready to do their share and feeling is unusually in favor of organizing out to the last quarter-section in order to make absolutely sure of success whenever the vote test may be called for.

The political executive of the district meets on December 6, and the annual district convention is being held on December 11. Following this, several further meetings will be arranged at various points where there is special necessity preceding the organizing convention which will be held later in the winter. Thus the district is systematically preparing itself to exert its full political power in support of the principles of the Farmers' Platform and is growingly confident of success.

## A Word from Cordova

I sometimes think if a stranger were to drop in to an ordinary business meeting of our association, or even our annual meeting, and form an opinion of the whole Grain Growers' movement from the number present, he would never give the movement another thought. Many causes could be mentioned as a reason of this lack of interest. The dropping of the association of co-operative purchasing of commodities in favor of the local U.G.G. elevator operator, and the removal of some of the most enthusiastic Grain Growers from the districts are the main reasons.

## After the Young People

The young men and women in the community do not seem to appreciate the scope, the ideals, or the need of the association as an educational and training medium. This is even more so since the active part our association is taking in the consideration of federal politics as they vitally affect the farmers' interests and well-being. There is an age with us all when it is the natural desire to want a too large proportion of amusement in our local meetings and to vote a discussion on an important public question as stale. We find that if we put on a program, or supper, or dance, the hall is crowded and the less business, the more appreciation. Perhaps it is a lack of tact on the part of our officers; we are going to try and improve matters shortly.

## Getting Members

We have had much encouragement in getting members. What we did for them as a local association was not the drawing card. We have not done much. We find that the straight appeal as man to man, farmer to farmer, emphasizing his duty to his neighbor, to identify himself with the organized farmers, to swell our numbers as a Dominion-wide body of men with troubles and grievances in common and aspiration that appeal to all, we aim to set an uncommon value of the support of each farmer in our district. In the recent Liberty Drive, when we raised our membership from 33 to 80 our canvassers were almost surprised to find that nearly every farmer was willing to be identified with the movement. I believe 90 per cent. of the farmers in the West are of the same mind. They only need to be asked to join by a fellow farmer.

The Grain Growers' Guide and a membership card is to be found in nearly every farm home in our community. At the next election as a community we can be expected to vote almost unanimously for a man that will really represent the agricultural and laboring classes. The Guide and the influence of our association is responsible for the fact that farmers are stopping to think of public affairs, life citizenship. It is evident that this action will shortly have remarkable results and it is in springing to any "grain grower" to think that our little locals were the beginning of it all. We are proud of the fact that Cordova local was, and is not the least in the forward movement.

## Practical Local Work

We have done some co-operative livestock shipping and expect to do more when we get loading facilities that have been promised through our endeavors. We have our second travelling library, from which volumes are loaned free to everyone.

Our association has done much in the creation of a desire for a betterment of social life in the community, and as a direct result we expect, in a few months, to see the completion of an up-to-date community hall in our village, where we will have a real centre, with facilities to enable the present and rising generation to get more real pleasure out of life, more of the joy that comes from serving others. To those who get downhearted, or get pessimistic, we would say "stay with it." The men who are working today in the Grain Growers' association are building something that may have a more lasting effect for the national and individual well-being than any movement in our Dominion.—Thos. W. Wood, secretary.



# United Farmers of Alberta

## No Forlorn Hope

It is to no forlorn hope we ask you to contribute—it is in aid of your own emancipation from political party bonds, which are being severed these days from the Atlantic nearly to the Pacific. Look at the glorious record across Canada within the last month! We also want to be ready for "Our Day" when the time comes. You may safely call your contribution an instalment paid on a New Victory Loan, from which we hope to receive large interest payments in the shape of real democratic selection and election of representatives to parliament by the people of each constituency themselves, with legislation in the interests of all the people, which should result therefrom. You will shortly be holding your annual meeting; make it a point to have all your members pay up their "political dollar" at the same time as the U.F.A. dues, and start the year right.

Study the political constitution and decide whether it is exactly what you expected or wanted. If it is not, be prepared with some constructive amendments to it for your next political convention and make it just what you do want. If you want more information get in touch with your nearest officer of the political association, and try and arrange some joint meetings with your nearest neighboring locals and have him come and help you.—F. H. Herbert, secretary, U.F.A. Political Association for the Strathcona constituency.

## Opposed to Nomination

Our local also went on record at this meeting on November 15, as being strongly opposed to the idea of the Medicine Hat District Association choosing a candidate at the present time to contest this constituency at the next federal election. We can see no reason for all this hurry for a candidate at present. This constituency may be jerrymandered several times before the next election. Also the better acquainted we can get with our leading U.F.A. men through holding conventions, etc., the better we will be able to choose the right man when the time does come.—W. H. A. Thomas, secretary, Clemens local U.F.A., Cereal, Alta.

## A.B.C. of the Movement

There should be the closest co-operation between the U.F.B.C. and U.F.A., and I trust it may not be long before it is a fact, not only as to Alberta and B.C., but from ocean to ocean. Of course, we are just at the "A.B.C." of the question, but the rest will surely follow.

I read The Grain Growers' Guide regularly, also the Farmers' Sun. Our B.C. Farmer is young on the job as yet, but may yet be a link in the "chain of papers" from ocean to ocean. I have been working on the farmers' movement in Ontario, the prairies and B.C. for 30 years, and few feel more satisfied now than I do. We are, in a sense, not far from the beginning of good things.—Jno. B. Brown, provincial secretary, United Farmers of British Columbia.

## Secretaries Take Note

It is a difficult matter to get replies from so many locals in my district, and however ambitious you may be, you cannot seem to accomplish as much as you would desire, as, however I may wish it, I cannot spare the time to be constantly travelling around. If I had a few more secretaries like Sam Boyd, of Brutus, and Arthur Robertson, of Peerless, we would certainly make things hum. I am trying to impress the slogan, "Reply to Correspondence," on our secretaries.

I appreciate the good work Mr. Harris has done, and the splendid service the U.F.A. gives me, and I am prepared to do my share, being cognizant of the fact that it would be impossible for me to stay on my farm without the U.F.A.—Philip Wedderburn, director, District No. 3, Medicine Hat District Association.

## Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta

by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

## Help the South

### Contributions of Money and Clothing Urgently Needed

The U.F.A. is co-operating with the provincial branch of the Red Cross Society in sending relief in the nature of winter clothing to districts in Alberta which have suffered so severely from successive dry seasons.

In response to a questionnaire recently sent to such districts from Central office, requests for such assistance are daily arriving. This will naturally tax heavily the resources of the Red Cross, and, with a view to supplementing their efforts, we are bringing this matter to your attention.

Contributions of clothing, such as warm undergarments, dresses, sweaters, coats, mitts, boots, etc., sent direct to the Red Cross Society, Calgary, will be very acceptable to them, and of untold assistance to those living in the drought-stricken area.

A special relief fund is being opened at Central office for contributions in money. These contributions will be acknowledged and official receipt sent from Central, and also list published on the Alberta page of The Guide and in The Western Independent. It is intended that this money shall be utilized to purchase a certain quantity of new clothing to suit particular needs not already met by the clothing sent direct to the Red Cross.

We shall be glad to know what you have been able to do in this matter, and trust that this appeal will receive your careful and generous consideration.

## U.F.A. Briefs

We have 14 paid-up members for this year. Regret it is such a small number, but the men all seem to have lost heart. This is the third year they have been dried out, but we hope things will brighten up next year.—G. F. Hobbs, sec.-treas., Avon Springs local.

Secretaries in Bear Lake district were disappointed in not being able to attend the secretaries' conference, owing to threshing operations which were going on at the time. The early storm caused much delay and inconvenience in this respect. In fact, E. T. Williamson, secretary of the U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. District Association of North Peace River, writes: "Much of the grain is still unthreshed."

When the crops were seen to be a failure it was evident that our men in this district would have to go out of the immediate neighborhood for feed. This they did, and up to the present time we have not had enough men home to hold any U.F.A. meetings. Even the officers and executive, except myself as secretary, are gone. Just when they will get back and we will get into our regular meetings again and be able to carry on a membership campaign, I cannot say, but you may rest assured that I will push this matter at the earliest opportunity.—D. O. Wight, secretary, Leavitt local.

We were organized last spring and flourished for a short time only, when our president moved away. Since then we have done nothing at all. My record only has five paid-up members enrolled. There has been so many members move away that I think it useless to try to carry on a local at Beazer.—R. M. Beazer, secretary, Beazer local.

We held a very successful meeting on November 15, at which we took definite action towards forming a Co-operative Credit Society in this district. We have succeeded in getting W. M. Sellers, the government supervisor from Edmonton, to promise to be with us on November 29, for the purpose of helping us through the actual organization work.—W. H. A. Thomas, sec.-treas., Clemens local, U.F.A., Cereal, Alta.

## Resolutions for the Annual

### Halkirk local, Halkirk. Resolution re Supplementary Revenue Tax:—

"Whereas, the care of the dependents of the soldiers is distinctly and undeniably a Dominion affair, and,

"Whereas, the raising of money by the provincial government through direct taxation for this purpose is unjust, as it does not distribute the burden equitably among all the people of the Dominion, and is apparently an attempt to enable the Dominion government to shirk its responsibility and side-step the issue of direct taxation and tariff reform;

"Therefore, be it resolved that we, the U.F.A. of Halkirk local No. 140, do demand that the Supplementary Revenue Tax be discontinued."

### East Clover Bar local, Bremner:—

"Whereas, the Alberta Farm Loans Act, which was placed on the statute books for the purpose of providing cheaper money for farmers, and so encouraging agricultural development in Alberta, has never been put into effect, although an appropriation for that purpose was made in 1917, and,

"Whereas, there is great need of the relief which would be afforded by long-term loans at low rates of interest;

"Therefore, be it resolved that this East Clover Bar local union of the United Farmers of Alberta, request the provincial government to at once take steps to put the Farm Loans Act into operation."

### Pincher Creek local, Pincher Creek:—

"Whereas, every item of cost in operating hospitals has advanced in step with the general raise in cost of all commodities, and it has been found impossible to finance such institutions from fees paid by patients, and without imposing on them an undue burden, and,

"Whereas, the present grant from the government of 25 cents per patient per day is totally inadequate under existing conditions;

"Therefore, be it resolved that we petition the legislative assembly to increase the rate to 75 cents per patient per day, and that Section 8, of the Hospital Ordinance be amended accordingly."

### Ardrossan local, Ardrossan:—

"That whereas, the conditions existing at the present time at the coal mines adjacent to Edmonton, are not satisfactory in so much as the farmers cannot go to the mine and with any degree of satisfaction get a load of coal, being told that there is an abundance of wood he can use, and that the coal is being reserved for shipping, and,

"Whereas, many farmers have driven 14 to 15 miles to get coal and have to go home empty;

"Be it resolved, that we ask the convention to take this matter up with the proper authorities with a view to having the farmers get the same consideration as any one else when he goes for coal."

### Goose Creek local, Lougheed:—

"Resolved unanimously, that this local union is not in favor of the prohibition policy as it is at present carried out in Alberta.

"That we consider that the act is a violation of personal liberty.

"That we are in favor of the abolition of the bars and the opening of wholesale liquor stores in every town with no restrictions as to the amount sold to any one person or need of a doctor's certificate."

### Dog Pound local, Bottrel:—

"Whereas, the great amount of suspicion that exists among members of the organized farmers, publicly of Western Canada, as to the management and control of the policy of The Grain Growers' Guide.

"Be it resolved that a press execu-

tive be elected by the organized farmers of Western Canada to manage and control The Grain Growers' Guide.

"The organized farmers to mean the larger commercial organizations as well as U.F.A., Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and Manitoba Farmers' Association."

### Silverwood local, Spirit River:—

"Whereas, the E.D. and B.C. grade was completed from Spirit River to the B.C. boundary in 1915, and in expectation of the early laying of steel many farmers, including lately many soldier settlers, went into the Peace River Block of B.C., and commenced farming but will be forced to abandon their farms unless railway transportation is soon available, and,

"Whereas, the disgraceful condition of the roadbed of the E.D. and B.C. and the extremely poor train service make the shipping of commodities, especially livestock, very unsatisfactory, and,

"Whereas, as soon as war prices are over the long haul and heavy freight rates incurred by shipping eastward will make most forms of farming unprofitable in the Peace River country until direct railway connections are made with the Pacific Coast;

"Therefore be it resolved, that the U.F.A. bring the strongest kind of pressure to bear on the Alberta and Dominion governments with the object of:—

"1. Having the steel laid at once on the E.D. and B.C. grade from Spirit River to the B.C. boundary;

"2. Having the E.D. and B.C. put into proper running condition;

"3. Having railway connections between the Peace River country and the Pacific Coast as soon as possible."

### Ravine local, Ravine:—

"Resolved that the government be demanded to put the Farm Loans Act under operation."

### Ravine local:—

"Resolved that the convention be asked to organize a wholesale society in the province of Alberta, so that the locals could be supplied with anything wanted from this society for cash."

### Ravine local:—

"That whereas, the education facilities are far from being satisfactory in the rural districts, and,

"Whereas, thousands of children are growing up without any education, whatever, and,

"Whereas, it is as much an injustice to ratepayers within a school district having no use of the school to pay taxes as it is an injustice that those outside of a school district should pay no school taxes;

"Therefore be it resolved, that this local of the U.F.A. go on record to demand that the federal government enact a law to place all the rural lands in the Dominion taxable as per value in order that the burden of educating the children in the rural district may be borne equally, and that the government shall be responsible to educate all the children in the rural districts organized or unorganized.

### Hathersage local, Hathersage:—

"Whereas, we believe that dockage on grain sold by farmers to the various elevator companies is altogether excessive and unwarranted, and,

"Whereas, we consider the farmer is entitled to be paid for every pound of grain so sold;

"Now it is hereby resolved, that some action is necessary to prevent such excessive dockage and to enforce the rights of farmers in this respect."

"Whereas, we believe the system of selling livestock at the various stock yards and the settlements by the various livestock commission men, as between the farmer and the buyer is not conducted on a basis warranted to inspire confidence on the part of the farmer;

"Now be it resolved, that it would be to the better interests of all concerned if livestock commission men either handed to the farmer the buyer's

(Continued on Page 46)



# Saskatchewan Grain Growers

## Hon. Walter Scott's Inconsistency

By George Broadley, Regina.

**D**URING the recent federal by-election in Assiniboia, the Hon. Walter Scott, of Victoria, B.C., and former premier of Saskatchewan, came to the rescue of Hon. W. R. Motherwell. In an address at Parkman, Mr. Scott adopted the popular style of politicians—when in opposition—of attacking evils which for some mysterious reason they seldom find time to rectify when they are in power.

Mr. Scott intimated that Canada's future prosperity and increase of population depended upon the uprooting of Canada's present fiscal policy; and then used this as a text upon which to build a discourse in denunciation of the protective tariff; which gives \$3.00 of benefit to the manufacturers to every dollar which goes into the national treasury.

In this connection Mr. Scott drew attention to the large immigration which has flowed into the United States from Canada's shores; whereby the United States has been built up at the expense of Canada, with a population of 110,000,000 people; while Canada, in the same time, has not yet arrived at the 10,000,000 mark.

Discussing the matter further in detail, Hon. Walter Scott stated, as a fact of his personal observation and knowledge, there are more former residents of British Columbia residing at the present time in the adjoining state of Washington than the present population of B.C. Similar comparisons were made regarding the number of Canadians residing at the present time in the United States; following which the former Saskatchewan premier related personal experiences in his extensive travels throughout the various portions of the British Empire, where he had encountered former residents of Canada; who had thrown up the sponge in Canada and sought fresh fields and pastures new.

### Canadians in India

One particularly interesting case quoted by Mr. Scott was that while on a visit to India some years ago he met a man who had formerly resided at Outlook, Saskatchewan. These illustrations were given, of course, to emphasize that Canada's fiscal policy was responsible for the fact that during the last quarter-of-a-century, Canada's population had only increased from 5,000,000 to less than 10,000,000 of people; and that the cause of this was attributable to Canada's fiscal policy.

In making these unfavorable comparisons, Mr. Scott appealed to the electorate to vote for Mr. Motherwell, who, as a supporter of the new Liberal platform would, if elected, go to Ottawa to fight for the uprooting of this fiscal policy, which Mr. Scott so much decided and which he alleged was responsible for this state of affairs.

### People Want to Know

Mr. Motherwell's case having been attended to by the electorate, it is not out of place to enquire of Mr. Scott what reason have the free traders of Canada to expect any more change in Canada's fiscal policy from a Liberal government in 1920, of which Hon. Walter Scott and Hon. W. R. Motherwell are prospective cabinet timber, than from the same party government which was in power 15 years; viz., from 1896 to 1911; and of which Hon. Walter Scott was for so many years a supporter as one of the Saskatchewan federal representatives.

The same conditions continued under the Laurier government, as under the former protectionist governments; and the very evils complained of by Hon. Walter Scott were also manifest during those 15 years.

### Laurier's Immigration Policy

It is true, of course, that the Laurier government, under the direction of Sir Clifford Sifton, as minister of the interior, brought to Canada a large alien population, which according to a recent statement by J. A. Maharg, M.P.,

## Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

now number approximately 3,000,000 people; and there is nothing otherwise to indicate that the record of the Liberal party was either better, or their policy was any different, in preventing the leakage of British born across the international boundary than that which obtained before they were returned to power.

Nothing contained in this statement, however, is intended to disparage our alien population—which has been brought to Canada, not infrequently by very questionable methods and glittering promises, which were never fulfilled and were never intended to be. But had it not been for this same alien population Canada's census returns would evidently have failed to show even the little progress which 25 years of changing governments has only been able to show. Any blame, therefore, for the existence of the conditions complained of by Hon. Walter Scott must be shared by himself and the government he for so many years consistently supported, and whose policy was merely an endorsement of the fiscal policy followed by their predecessors.

### Platforms To Get In On

It is a natural assumption, therefore, that the insertion of a tariff plank in the new Liberal platform was inserted for the same reason that a similar plank was included in the Liberal platform of 1896, and familiarly known as Free Trade as it is in England; viz., to get in on.

In support of this contention a friend of the new national policy, but who is not a farmer, during the recent Assiniboia federal by-election, drew attention to this view by the following observation: "I wonder if the electors of Assiniboia are alive to the fact that the Liberal party stands for reduction of tariffs in order to make more revenue, not as a matter of principle. It can also be proven by McMaster's speech, on putting his amendment. At that time the member for Brome seemed to lay special stress on the fact that there was no intention of changing the system, but of adjusting it. He would get more revenue from the tariff, as the Liberals profess to have secured an increase from the reduction of the postage."

### Preparing their Winter's Program

Edward V. Darling, president of the Spring Valley local, sends the following to the Central office, under a recent date, which is an encouraging account of the activities of his local:—

"Owing to the crop failure in this district several of our members have left for the winter. But we hope to keep our association alive; even with a small attendance. We had a very lively meeting last Friday evening, and it was resolved to have two meetings a month during the winter, in place of one as we had during the summer."

"Our next meeting is on Friday evening November 28, and our program is a debate on the tariff question, and a lively debate is anticipated. The topic is taken from the official suggestive program for the first night in December, and any information or literature that you are able to send would be greatly appreciated."

In the concluding portion of his letter Mr. Darling enquires: "Would it be favorable to you if this association sent a brief report of its activities from time to time for publication?"

In reply to the latter it cannot be too clearly understood that the Publicity Department of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is eager to receive brief accounts of local happenings, which should be addressed to the above department, and not to The Grain Growers' Guide, as has frequently been the case. And in spite of being accused of repetition local secretaries

would be conferring upon themselves, the Central association and the local newspapers, if they would also send short reports of their local activities to the local newspaper, which is always ready to receive such items for publication.

The fuel to keep the association ideals aflame is to "Keep the home fires burning." The educational work of the association in the past has been the chief factor in building up its various activities, and in view of the added responsibilities the educational work should not only be continued, but intensified. Much valuable work has been done in the "little red school-house" meetings during the winter months of the last decade; but the work has merely commenced.

### Should Labor and Farmers Unite?

As an interesting illustration of the desire of many members of the Grain Growers' Association to be informed on the questions of the day, by the same mail there arrived a few days ago, two letters, from different parts of the province, requesting information on the same line of discussion, which was required for debates at local meetings. One of them from Pangman reads: "Would you please send me any literature you may have relating to reasons and arguments why the farmers' political organization and the Labor political organization should unite in provincial and federal politics?"

The other communication was from Amulet, and reads: "Could you give me any pointers on why the Grain Growers should not take sides in politics with the laborers? This is a subject for debate: Where is the Line Drawn Between the Grain Growers, or Farmers, and Laborers?"

At the annual district convention which was held in Regina, J. A. Maharg, M.P., and Hon. S. J. Latta, particularly emphasized the importance of locals keeping up their interest in their own organization. While the new activity along political lines is attracting considerable attention from the original purpose of the movement, there never was a time in the history of the association when it was as important and as imperative that the local interest should be maintained, than it is today. With the prospect of assuming serious responsibilities the Grain Growers' movement cannot afford to lose touch with the problems which they will be called upon in the future to face, by discussion through their own district organizations, and it is an interesting sign of the times that these two locals are assuming that responsibility of deliberating upon these questions during the coming months, and is an example worthy of emulation by other locals.

### Analysis of Assiniboia Voting

Certified official returns from Arthur O. Hill, of Estevan, returning officer for the recent federal by-election in Assiniboia, which are to hand, in addition to showing that O. R. Gould was elected by the triumphant majority of 5,224—which were distributed as follows: Gould, 7,712; Motherwell, 2,488—possess other interesting features.

An analysis of the vote shows that in Florence, Palestine, Ross, Haygarth and Heron, all the votes were recorded in favor of O. R. Gould. In the following polls Mr. Motherwell only received one vote: Workman, Goschen, Kolke, Black Diamond, McCrimmons, Huntton, Hilturst, Whitesides and Hazelbank. In the following three polls Mr. Motherwell only received two votes in each: Thunder Creek, Steelman and Hands-worth.

Out of 109 polling places only 11 gave majorities for Mr. Motherwell, which were as follows: Winlaw, Storth-

oaks, Cantaul, Arcola East, Arcola West, Hitchcock, Mooney's, Lampman Grimes and Estevan West.

It is interesting to observe, however, that while one of the Estevan polls districts gave a majority of 75-55 in the Liberal candidate, Mr. Gould, in the four Estevan polls Mr. O. R. Gould a majority of six, which are distributed as follows:—

Poll	Gould	Motherwell
Estevan W.	55	75
Estevan S.	48	47
Estevan E.	36	22
Estevan N.	19	10

Total 160 154

### Votes by Polling Divisions

Following is the list as certified by the returning officer:—

Poll	Gould	Motherwell
1. Winlaw	14	28
2. Workman	103	1
3. Gouchen	71	1
4. Meridian	31	5
5. Marconi	54	24
6. McColl	17	2
7. Ernwein	31	14
8. Roscoe	37	3
9. Oxbow S.	103	15
10. Florence	53	0
11. Carnduff S.	151	96
12. Carlevalle	98	18
13. Gainsboro S.	110	41
14. Gainsboro N.	51	4
15. Carlevalle N.	110	1
16. Carnduff N.	87	92
17. Glenewen	77	11
18. Oxbow N.	216	95
19. Alameda N.	129	2
20. Frohisher	59	56
21. Cateville	72	0
22. Haygarth	60	0
23. Auburnton	74	8
24. Palestine	90	0
25. Hastings	62	8
26. Thunder Creek	86	2
27. Fern	62	4
28. Alameda	98	16
29. Antler	166	38
30. Council	92	11
31. Storthoaks	52	99
32. Redvers S.	73	75
33. Redvers N.	110	5
34. Wauchope	83	36
35. Cantaul	51	21
36. Manor	79	12
37. Cannington Manor	76	7
38. Carlyle N.	146	5
39. Carlyle S.	131	11
40. Dalesboro	101	10
41. Willman	135	16
42. Arcola S.	119	30
43. Arcola N.	73	56
44. Kisbey	180	58
45. Wilberforce	105	6
46. Forget S.	92	25
47. Forget N.	57	18
48. Forget E.	82	66
49. Arcola E.	43	107
50. Arcola W.	90	73
51. Carlyle (town)	84	40
52. Nottingham	81	18
53. N. Portal	47	22
54. Roche Perce	59	94
55. Ross	41	0
56. Roffmeister	20	9
57. Kolke	31	1
58. Outram	41	5
59. Estevan S.	52	17
60. Shand	92	16
61. Black Diamond	18	1
62. Blenfait	36	24
63. Hirsch	41	7
64. Kingsford	36	11
65. Mispah	61	12
66. Hitchcock	86	97
67. Macoun	109	44
68. Thorson	44	5
69. Cote's	36	12
70. Mooney's	15	21
71. Roseview	90	14
72. Steelman	42	2
73. Sinclair	85	8
74. Lampman	54	69
75. Grimes	17	18
76. Denison	55	46
77. Viewfield	59	4
78. Kromstead	36	5
79. Estevan W.	55	75
80. Estevan S.	48	47
81. Estevan E.	36	22
82. Estevan N.	19	10
83. McCrimmons	60	1
84. Huntton	83	1
85. Stoughton (Rural)	112	7
86. Stoughton	76	83
87. Froude	134	16
88. Hilturst	76	1
89. Heward	155	11
90. Creelman	183	37
91. Seguin	93	14
92. Creiff	49	35
93. Whitesides	31	1
94. Fletwode	39	13
95. Hazelbank	44	1
96. Landsworth	35	3
97. Golden West	54	10
98. Glenwherry	19	14
99. Heron	47	1
100. Bond	60	3
101. Mair	57	1
102. Parkman	36	31
103. Maryfield S.	52	38
104. Maryfield N.	107	3
105. Fairlight	90	38
106. Walpole	94	0
107. Wawota	152	30
108. Glen Adelaide	73	9
109. High View	50	34



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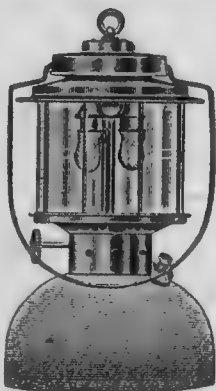
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Be sure to use gasoline free from impurities. It is advisable to pass it through a strainer of chamois leather before filling lamp or lantern.

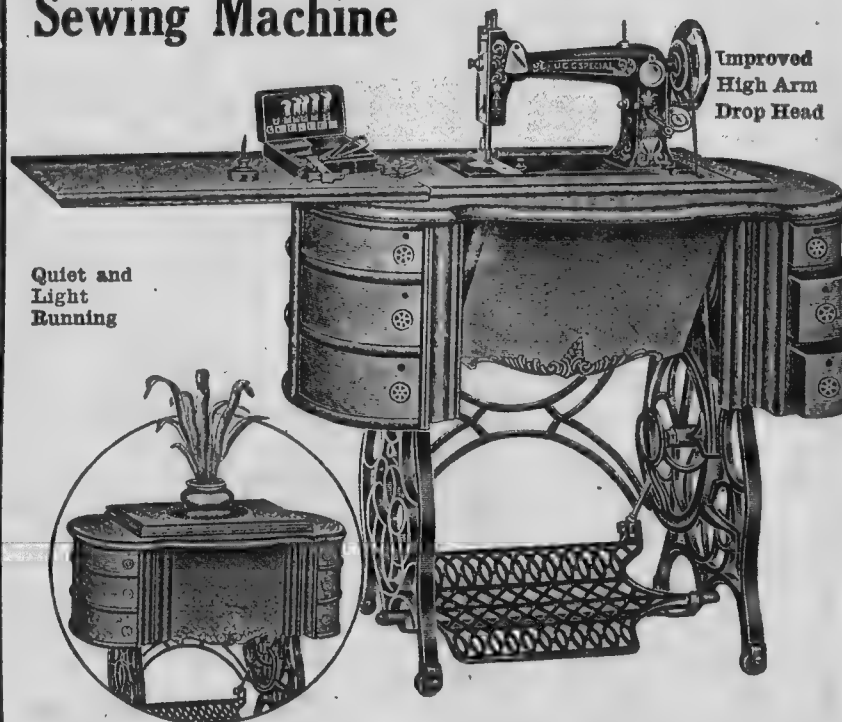
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Last week's Guide contained a brief summary of the Annual Meeting. Complete printed reports will shortly be mailed shareholders.

Here are some of the impressions the meeting made upon delegates and observers:—

*Information*

Where else than in such a Company as this would so much and such complete information about the business be furnished? The Director's report, the General Manager's report and the Auditor's report outlined completely the affairs of the Company and the business done during the past year.

The 330 delegates present needed full information so they could do their duty to the Company and to the members who sent them there—and they got it. As soon as the reading of the reports was finished they began to ask questions—all kinds of questions about the Company's business—and they always got an answer.

The questions of the delegates might be about a detail of a department or about a matter of policy; they might be intended to clear up a misunderstanding, or to get some facts of particular interest to one Local Board. Whatever information they asked for was given.

*Democratic  
Organization*

Each of the delegates present had one vote and one vote only. Each of them was the representative of a local in which every member had one vote and one vote only.

*Growth*

The reports which were read of the widespread activities of the Company contrasted with the small beginning of the Farmers' business organization 13 years ago. The meeting authorized the directors to borrow up to \$12,000,000.00 instead of \$10,000,000.00 for current business in case the requirements for handling a heavy crop made such an amount necessary. Contrast that with the Company's lack of credit in its early days.

*Service  
Still the Aim*

The delegates were satisfied from the reports they got and other information, that the affairs of the Company were being satisfactorily handled. They were just as interested to see that the Company was made of the greatest possible use to the farmers. Their questions, their speeches and the resolutions presented made it clear that the one great purpose for which the farmers conducted their Company is service to farmers.

*Continued  
Development*

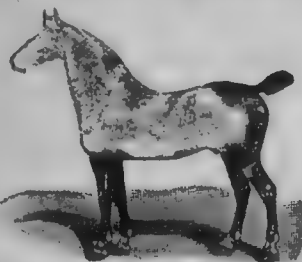
The delegates expressed eagerness for continued development of the Company, for making it still more useful. When it was pointed out that more capital was required if the business was to go on developing, they were sure that the farmers of the West were ready to subscribe.

*Spirit of  
Co-operation*

Every delegate present seemed to realize that the Company had been built up through the spirit of co-operation among the farmers of the West, and every one seemed to realize that a still greater measure of co-operation is necessary for the ever-increasing usefulness which is desired.



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# Saskatchewan Winter Fair

**T**HE Saskatchewan Winter Fair and Horse Show, held at Regina, from November 25 to 28, was, on the whole, a success. The weather was cold, and the attendance was probably not as good as might be expected, but there was a fair crowd of interested spectators watching practically every event during the whole course of the show. The fair was opened by the Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan, Sir Richard Lake, and it was held in the new commodious building which will in future be known as the Stadium, and which is one of the best buildings in Canada erected in recent years to meet the requirements of a livestock show. The display of livestock, especially in horses, sheep and swine, at the Winter Fair in Regina was very good, but the cattle classes were poorly filled. Whether it is a good plan to hold a Winter Fair in the month of November is a matter for consideration. Many exhibitors contend that with the short fall, threshing and plowing operations, there is no time to fit stock for a show to be held in November. On the other hand it would appear to be the logical time to sell fat stock just before the Christmas market. The horse breeder puts up the argument that he has the whole winter in which to devote his attention to getting his horses ready and fitted for exhibition in the spring, and from the horseman's viewpoint, the spring is certainly the best time to hold this show. However, that is a matter for the stockmen themselves to decide. The last Winter Fair was held in Regina in 1917, and as will be remembered, shortly after that time the Winter Fair building was destroyed by fire, and as there was no suitable accommodation for stock in 1918, the idea of holding a fair in that year was abandoned. However, the directors and management of the fair just concluded, have every reason to feel encouraged, notwithstanding adverse conditions, at the success of the fair, and whether it will be decided to hold the next show in the fall, or in the spring, Regina has now got a building which will meet every requirement without taking into account the time of the year. It is proposed by the directors of the Winter Fair to erect new stabling accommodation consisting of brick buildings and connected with the main building by covered-in walks, and these buildings will probably be started in the near future.

**THE CLYDESDALES**

In the horse department the Clydesdales put up the strongest show, some well-filled classes parading before Judge W. H. Gibson, of Girvin, Sask., who placed the awards where they belonged, and to the satisfaction of both exhibitors and spectators.

Mr. Gibson seemed thoroughly at home in his work and picked out the characteristic type with a horseman's eye to size and quality.

The exhibitors were as follows: Thos. Heggie, Condie; W. C. Heron, Huntoon; Thos. Halpenny, Regina; Joseph Lorimer, Conquest; Hugh McMurchie, Regina; Peter Horn, Regina; Dr. C. Head, Regina; Hugh McLean, Arcola; Geo. A. Stutt, Brookside; J. E. Dashney, Huntoon; Alex. Mutch,

**Cold Weather Interfered With Attendance—Good Exhibits of Horses, Sheep and Swine, But Cattle Classes Light**

Lumsden; P. Donnelly, Carlea; J. E. Mann, Bangor; A. Gimmell Lumsden; R. W. Ham-mill, Regina; W. H. Wright, Dysart; N. J. Covey, Balgortie; W. W. Beelby, Regina; W. J. Hay, Keystown; A. Ray, Creelman; M. S. Longmuir, Bridgeford; W. J. Morrison, Shunpson; J. F. Forbes, Grand Coulee; Alex. Crab, Arcola; Geo. A. Stephens, Bal-carres; Jack Byers, Valjean, and one or two others.

**Aged Stallions**

In this class 11 horses paraded before the judge. In some respects it was a fairly good class, in others, it was decidedly weak. There was a great variety of type, and some of the tail-enders ought to have been left at home. It was probably the hardest class of the whole show to judge.

Heggie's Prince of Muirhouses, by High Merit, took the red, followed by the veteran of many a western show ring, McLean's Nether Baron. The first horse shows decided improvement since the summer show, he was easily the most stylish horse in the ring, showing in excellent form, moving well, and bringing out



Miss Fashion.  
Champion Clydesdale Mare at Regina Winter Fair. Owned by  
J. F. Forbes, Regina.

his strong draft qualities and massive scale to great advantage. The second horse, despite his age, still retains his freshness and his clean limbs. He has hardly got the impressive showy carriage of the first horse, but is good at the ground, has depth of rib and spring of pastern hard to get over.

Lorimer's Monteith Splendour is well coupled and clean hocked, although he might move a trifle better. He was good enough for third place. Stutt had Brook-side Mahomet, fourth. He has spread of feet, length of pastern, well-turned hocks and a good top, lacking only a little in size. Dashing, on Craigie Member, was fifth. This is also a good horse, has a certain amount of style, with a well proportioned top on good timber. Mutch was sixth on Baron Wood of Hillcrest, yet another good horse, a straight, free trotter, but which would have showed to decidedly more advantage in better flesh.

**Three-Year-Olds**

Mutch came first with Craigie Sensa-tion, a big, stylish colt, straight and free in his movement, with typical feet, lots

of size and good, flat bone. Heron's Craigie's Heir, of his own breeding, was second. He is a big, upstanding colt, a little straight in the fetlocks, but withal a nice free mover. Head, on Kilmoney Squire, had the flashiest horse of the class, but a poor mover. Donnelly's Baron of Willowdale, looked size, and although he had quality and good points, had to be content with fourth place.

**Two-Year-Olds**

This was a good class. Halpenny had a real colt at the top in Zero King, by Baron Arcola. If this colt had been better fitted he might have got championship honors. As it is he possesses a good top with a well-sprung rib, stands on good, correctly fashioned timber which he knows how to use. Halpenny had a great quality colt in Gleniffer Blend, second, with all the pattern and ground work desired, but he lacked the outcome of the first horse. Gemmell on Raleford Sensation, was third. This is a useful colt, well put together. Wright was fourth in Denholm Gleniffer, a fair entry, but badly shod. His dam was Royal ette, champion mare at Guelph in 1917. Mann was fifth on Craigie Everlasting, a well-fashioned youngster, although he did not show himself to the best advantage.

**Yearlings**

Halpenny had a great youngster in Hill-side Baron, first. He is a colt of much promise, excellently put up below, deep of rib and round of barrel. Horn had a classy entry second in Meadow Bank Mac, with all the quality and Clydesdale characteristics required. Hay's Black Archer in third place, was a creditable entry, as was Covey's Dunure Jim, in fourth. Lorimer's Gar-net's Heir, with better hocks, would have stood considerably farther in the line.

**Foals**

Foals were a fair, good turnout. Heggie was first with a showy correctly-patterned stylish youngster. Mann had also a most creditable entry in second place. Longmuir of Bridgeford, a new breeder who seems to be laying a correct foundation in his Clydesdale enterprises, was third. Horn was fourth and fifth with a thin but correctly-built pair.

**Championships**

Clydesdale stallion, any age, shown by amateur exhibitor—1, Hugh Murchie Netherhall King; 2, Andrew Gemmell, Daleford Sensation; 3, W. C. Heron Craigie's Heir; 4, Walter H. Wright, Gleniffer.

Senior and open—Prince of Muirhouses reserve, Nether Baron. Canadian-bred champion, Zero King; reserve, Brookside Mahomet. Grand—Prince of Muirhouses reserve, Zero King.

**Females**

It is generally the case at a Regina show that the exhibit of females surpasses the males, more particularly from a quality standpoint, and this winter's fair was no exception to the rule. The mare and fillies shown were of a very high standard.

**Brood Mares**

In the brood mare class, Lorimer showed two very fine females, capturing first and third place with Rosie McLaren and Rosie Beauty. Mother and daughter are both of a most acceptable type, big and matronly. Longmuir, with Queenie, another broody, deep mare, was second; while Horn was fourth with Miss Clyne.

**Yield Mares**

A good class of eight showy females. First and third places went to Forbes, on Miss Fashion and Fanny's Courtship, the first mare especially, being of an excellen-



Winners in the Boys' and Girls' Steer-feeding Competition at Regina.  
On the left, the Shorthorn belonging to Philip Leech, Baring, winner in the Boys' Competition and Champion Steer of the show.  
On the right, Aberdeen-Angus steer of G. N. Buffam, Bechar, second in the competition and Champion Steer of his breed.



type, stylish, with beautiful feet and legs, carrying the best of tops. The third has scarcely the quality or the correct movement of the first. She is a little plain in front, although good behind. Longmuir, on Lady Fashion, a very typey mare, was second. She is very good at the ground, perhaps a trifle straight in the hocks, but a good performer. This mare looked well in Miss Fashion's company. Stult's Shallock Queen, in fourth place, might have changed places with the third mare. This is a very fine type of Clydesdale female, but she might move a trifle better. The same exhibitor had also a nice typey entry fifth in Miss Mahomet, of his own breeding, while Myers was sixth with a useful mare in Lady Greencroft.

#### Three-Year-Olds

Only two entries in this class. Mann, on Lady Peggy, by Cloch Light, could have withstood much stronger competition. This mare is correctly fashioned, a good mover and shows a lot of quality. Horn's Lady Victoria was second. She is a smaller mare, and did not move particularly well.

#### Two-Year-Olds

Stephen, of Balcarres, came first with Princess Ivy. This handsome filly looks better every time she is shown. She has lots of size, big for her age, stands on great timber and handles herself perfectly. Heggie was second and third with Golden Blossom and Golden Rose, both most attractive females, the first named especially, possessing a grand top. This class was a great object lesson on what results can be achieved from the use of a good sire coupled with judicious feeding and care. All three will be heard from again.

#### Yearlings

Halpenny had one of the best things in the Clydesdale exhibit first in this class. Rosie Perfection is well named. She has size, an almost perfect set of feet and legs, a good, straight back, while she moves straight and true. She will also be heard from later. Longmuir had also a splendid filly second in Lady Montrose, while Heggie was third with Golden Lassie, a sweetly-built female with a great set of feet.

#### Foals

Foals were a strong class. First, Heggie; second and fourth, Lorimer; third, Stult; fifth, Hay; sixth and seventh, Stephens.

Langmuir was first, second and third on Clydesdale female, any age, shown by an amateur exhibitor.

#### Championships

Open and senior—Miss Fashion; reserve, Rosie Perfection. Canadian-bred—Princess Ivy; reserve, Lady Fashion. Grand—Miss Fashion; reserve, Rosie Perfection. Clydesdale mare and two of her progeny, any age or sex—First, Peter Horn, Regina; Miss Clyne.

#### Heavy Draft and Other Classes

In the class for heavy draft mare or gelding, Langmuir was first with Lady Fashion, Robt. Thomas second with Bella De Keyen and Stult third on Shallock Queen. Forbes got first; Jas. Beattie, Adams, Sask.; second; and Bruce Purcell, Grand Coulee, Sask., third for grade foals. For Clydesdale grade mare or gelding, J. E. Dashney, Hinton, Sask., got first.

#### PERCHERONS

A very high standard of merit was maintained throughout all the Percheron classes. These were fairly well filled, and a noticeable feature was the well-fitted entries of the smaller breeders.

Isaac Beattie, of Brandon, tied the ribbons, and while he had some fairly difficult classes to judge, his work met with appreciation and there were no complaints.

#### Exhibitors

The exhibitors were Trotter and Trotter, Brandon; Dr. Head, Regina; R. W. Hammill, Regina; W. M. Wilson, Creelman; H. A. Jones, Lajord; Geo. Fraser, Tate; S. B. Bear, Wilcox; S. A. McGanghey, Regina; G. R. Doan and Sons, Stony Beach; R. G. Williams, Regina; E. H. Petersmeyer, Regina; Park Williams, Regina; and Noonan and Mackenzie, Regina.

#### Aged Stallions

Nine good horses lined up before the judge and there was not a tail-ender in the lot. Trotter and Trotter on Marquisat, led the class. This well-proportioned, powerful black moved like a machine. His legs and feet are of the best kind, while he is stylish and durably made. Head, on Klev, was a good second. This horse was in great form and finish, well balanced, but hardly had the free, close movement of the first. Russell on Darby, the winner at the summer fair, was third. He is a low-set, stylish grey, well quartered, closely coupled and a fair mover. Fraser on Kolmao, in fourth place, just lacked a little bloom, but he is of balanced build, powerful conformation, standing on good, clean, cordy legs. Head had again a good entry fifth on Chevalier Prince, durably made, strong-fronted and active, while the same exhibitor was sixth with Attention, a compact lower-set, level horse. Seventh place went to Hammill, eighth to Jones and ninth to Wilson.

#### Three-Year-Olds

Head had the only entry in the three-year-olds. Klev II., a big, stylish, active black of great strength of back and croup, with a beautiful head and neck, a graceful carriage, fine broad feet, and a strong set of legs.

#### Two-Year-Olds

Trotters were first with North Star, a compact, well-grown, level-backed colt with hard, strong, durable underpinning, and a lofty, airy style of travelling. Hammill was

second on Doan's Caro, a strong-legged, stylish colt, and Head third on Sultan, a horse with a commendable front, good underpinning and a free mover.

#### Yearlings

Fraser, on Count Vinny, was first. This was the third prize futurity colt at Brandon last summer, while at the summer fair at Regina he was second. He is rarely balanced and finely turned, of strong build, stylish action and growthy. He shows wonderful improvement since last shown, and can be numbered among the comers.

McGanghey, on Foch of Silvercrest, had a fine entry second. Doan, on George D., was third with a strongly-made youngster, standing on a most useful set of flat-boned legs and good feet. Ross Williams' Ambition Fairfax, the first prize colt at the summer fair, was a good fourth in this strong company, while Fraser stood fifth with Bueber, a growthy-looking colt of lighter build.

#### Foals

First, Petersmeyer; second and third, Ross Williams; fourth, Fraser.

Percheron stallion, any age, shown by an amateur exhibitor—First and third, Geo. Fraser, Count Vinny and Kolmao; second, Geo. W. Russell, Darby; fourth, H. A. Jones, O. U.; fifth, S. A. McGanghey, Foch of Silvercrest; sixth, Geo. R. Doan, George D.

#### Championships

Open, senior and grand—Marquisat; reserve, Klev II.

#### Females

In the brood mare class, Fraser showed Jersey, a wonderfully well-preserved mare, and won first place. She is sound and active, and of real brood mare character. Doan was second with Gaine, a well-balanced, good animal. In dry mares, Fraser was again first with Josephine, a typically-fashioned quality mare, with excellent bottoms.

Noonan and Mackenzie were second with Hyde, a nice substantial animal. In two-year-olds, Dr. Head had the stylish, active, Mandy Lee, a neat, breezy, deep-chested mare, and a wonderful goer. She was awarded the grand championship. Park Williams came second in this class, with Eileen, a showy animal, but lacking the substance and travelling qualities of Mandy Lee.

In yearlings, Fraser was first with the exceptionally well-put-up Louise, and Doan second with the thick, well-made, Laura D. In foals, Petersmeyer's Homeland's Panita, long and level of top and croup, won out against a very fair entry of Doan.

Amateur class—First, second and fourth, Fraser; third and sixth, Doan; fifth, Noonan and Mackenzie.

#### BELGIANS

The Belgian horse show was not a large one, but some good high-class animals were brought out.

The exhibitors were A. L. Watson, Brough; Robert Thomas, Grandora; Geo. Chambers, Regina; Dr. Head, Regina; J. B. Bradd, Regina; Jos. Coe, Regina; and Geo. A. Stephens, Balcarres.

In the aged stallion class, Dr. Head exhibited Fox De Roosbeke, a horse of the popular, clean-cut type, with distinct Belgian substance, good front and strong feet and legs. In the three-year-olds, the same exhibitor had John De Montignies, a Manitoba-bred horse, which, under his present owner's careful fitting has developed into an upstanding, stylish colt, with abundance of character, smoothly-turned body, and strong, clean legs and feet. He would have withstood much stronger competition than he met with here and have held his own. Thomas showed the Farceur colt Monseur, and won second place. This colt is improving. He is typey, with a good front and serviceable foundation and moves well. Some of the other stallions shown in this class needed more fitting.

In the females, Head showed a beautiful brood mare, Rosa De Canada. She is muscular, deep-chested and withal shapely, with wonderful feet and great action. Thomas had also some good mares, his Bella De Keyen, Grandora Luck and Bella Luck, are each a good type of the breed, sweet of front, strongly built and attractive. In the three-year-olds, the same exhibitor had a pair of stylish-quality fillies. Coe showed Acceptee De Roosbeke, in the yearlings, a thick-middled, sweet-quality youngster. Isaac Beattie also judged this breed.

#### BEEF CATTLE

The show of beef cattle was disappointing. Outside a few entries in the breeding classes and a few exhibits in the boys' and girls' competitions, there was nothing of special merit forward.

In the Shorthorns, Ross and Holyoak, Indian Head, showed Kimmel Chancellor, by Missies Prince, an 18-month-old bull of classy carriage, smooth of top and underline, good shouldered and short of leg, with a breezy-looking head. Hollingshead, of Qu'Appelle, had a couple of growthy youngsters. Geo. Kinnon, of Cottonwood, had a smooth, stretchy heifer, while Follett Bros., of Duval, had also one or two tidy-looking young females entered.

In Herefords, Wm. Henley, of Qu'Appelle, was the only exhibitor. He showed a good, stretchy son of Fairfax Perfection, one of the Collicut herd headers, but he badly needed the fitting which would make him a really good specimen of the breed.

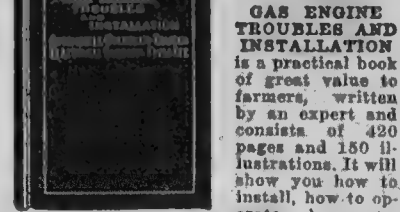
In Angus, Buffin, of Beckard, had things his own way, and his stuff showed careful attention and fitting. His yearling bull, Broadus Blackburn 7th, has size and stretch, with a truthness of line which will

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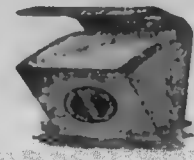


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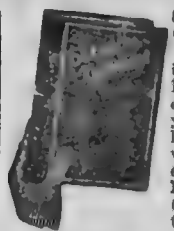
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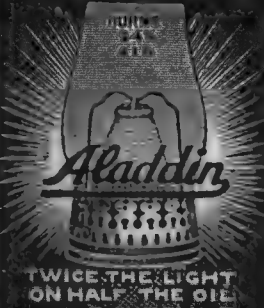
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make a herd leader. His two-year-old Broadus Queenette II., and his great show heifer Broadus Queenette III., the reserve grand champion of some of the summer shows, were out in great bloom. For smoothness and thickness, the last named heifer will be hard to beat. She is a low, wide block, and a true type of Angus. The foregoing exhibitors had the best animals in the show; they got the bulk of the prize money in their sections, and while there were some other exhibitors who had one or two fair entries, the quality of their stock as a whole, does not warrant us giving the prize list in detail.

### Boys' and Girls' Exhibits

The animals in this exhibit were good, especially the top four or five. Philip Leech, Jr., of Baring, showed a particularly good 18-month-old Shorthorn steer, whose sire and dam are both from the Cut Arm Stock Farm herd. This deep, low-set heifer was beautifully fleshed, smooth as an apple, and a wonderful handler. C. R. Buffum, of Bechard, was second with a nice grade Angus, whose sire was got by Edward of Glencarnock. This was also a good steer, and with a little more fitting will be hard to beat. W. R. Mickleborough, Regina, also had a fair Angus steer, which, too, could have stood more flesh as also would the entry of Albert Holyoak, of Indian Head. The placings for the first three were the same as in the boys' special, Miss A. F. Buffum, of Bechard, stepped into fourth, and the others went down a place. J. G. Washington, Nings, Man., and Harry Smith, Hay, Ont., placed the awards.

### SHEEP

The sheep show was especially fine. According to Judge A. J. McKay, of McDonald, Man., the show of breeding classes were the best he has placed the ribbons on at any former Saskatchewan show.

In Leicesters, John Brandt, of Edenwold, had a couple of high-class entries. In Oxfords, Heron, of Tuntoon, had great success with sheep of his own breeding. Follett Bros., of Duval, were also strong in this breed. Buffum, of Bechard, was strong in Shropshires and won a goodly share of the prize money and both championships. He exhibited some particularly typey sheep which showed special fitting. Philip Leech, of Baring, showed a splendid lot of grades. The University of Saskatchewan showed a magnificent pen of three wether lambs, one especially of the lot being a particularly outstanding individual. This pen particularly illustrated the use of a good pure-bred sire on grades. F. T. Skinner, of Indian Head, was strong in the medium or short-wooled breeds.

### Sheep and Swine Sales at Regina

The eighth annual sheep sale of the Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association was held in Regina at the time of



Imported Shropshire Ewe. Sold to Philip Leech, Baring, for \$135 at Regina Sale, 1919.

the Winter Fair, on November 28, and was the most successful sale the association has ever held. The sale was an agreeable surprise to all the contributors, and will be most encouraging to the sheep breeders throughout western Canada as it has by very long odds been the best sale of sheep in the West this year. It is all the more gratifying because large areas in south-western Saskatchewan are very short of feed, and it was anticipated that because of the shortage of feed and due to the extremely early winter that there would be a lessened demand at the sale. However, such did not appear to be the case as over 1,000 sheep were sold and the net returns were in the neighborhood of \$22,258.

The action of the Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association in bringing in a number of very high-class animals contributed very markedly to the success of the sale. They sent the secretary, J. G. Robertson, on a buying trip to Ontario and the Eastern States about two months ago, and he brought back a few choice animals of all the various breeds. Good prices, of course, were paid for these animals in the East, but the association sold them at prices sufficient to cover all expenses and to leave a small profit. The whole transaction was so successful that it probably will be repeated again next year.

Rams selling for \$100 and over, and totalling \$1,735, are as follows:—

Breed	Seller	Price
Shropshire	G. N. Buffum	\$205.00
Shropshire	Sask. S. Breeders' Assn.	185.00
Leicester	Sask. S. Breeders' Assn.	160.00
Oxford	W. C. Heron	140.00
Oxford	W. C. Heron	135.00
Leicester	John Brandt	130.00
Shropshire	G. N. Buffum	125.00
Shropshire	G. N. Buffum	120.00
Oxford	T. L. Neish	115.00
Oxford	L. E. Swinhart	110.00
Shropshire	G. N. Buffum	110.00
Oxford	Sask. S. Breeders' Assn.	100.00
Shropshire	Sask. S. Breeders' Assn.	100.00

### Breeds Represented

The Suffolk breed was represented by



First Prize Leicester Ram at Regina Sold for \$160.

seven rams and 23 ewes. A few Hampshire ewes were sold, the highest priced ram being sold for \$75. The average price for Leicesters was extremely high, ram averaging \$145 and ewes \$68. The top price on Leicesters was paid for a ram lamb, which won first prize at Toronto, and was the first prize winner at Regina Winter Fair. He sold for \$160.

The Oxford breed was very strongly represented and is evidently going to give the Shropshires a very close run for first place in popularity in this province. Some particular fine specimens were contributed by W. C. Heron, of Tuntoon, one of his shearlings selling for \$140 and another for \$135. The bidding for the good specimens in this, as in other breeds, was very keen.

Shropshires contributed more animals to the sale than any other. The price on rams was just a shade under the average for Oxfords, but the price on the Shropshire ewes was very much higher than the Oxford ewes, this partly being due to the fact that a number of Shropshire ewes brought out from England this year were sold by the Sheep Breeders' Association. The top price on these ewes were \$135 and \$115. The highest price paid at the sale was \$205 for a very fine ram contributed by G. N. Buffum.

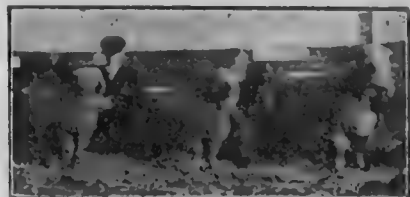
Southdowns were represented by some very fine individuals, but the prices, considering the quality, did not appear to compare with Shropshire, Oxford, or Leicester. The grand champion Southdown ram sold for \$80, and the average price on Southdown rams was \$56.50.

About 800 head of grade ewes were sold at the sale; the top price being \$25 per head paid for some grade Oxford ewes. The average for grade ewes would easily be \$16.00 per head.

For the first time at these sales in Regina, goats were represented, the price running from \$25 to \$30 per head, a small number being contributed by J. S. Edwards of Silton.

### Annual Swine Sale

One of the two annual swine sales of the Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association was held in Regina, on November 27, and, considering the price of hogs on the public markets at the present time, the prices realized were excellent. Nearly 50 pure-bred animals were sold, and the average price per head was a few cents under \$48.



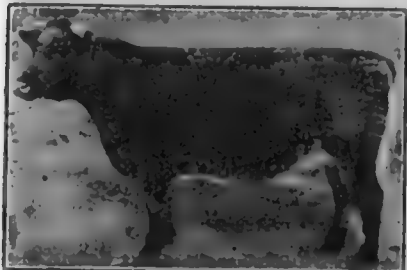
Imported Two-shear Ram and Ewes Sold at Regina Sale for \$425.



The sale took place at the time of the Winter Fair and was held in the wine barn. The average prices realized on the various breeds were as follows: Nine Yorkshire boars averaged \$47.20; ten Berkshire boars averaged \$44.00; five Duroc-Jersey boars averaged \$56.00; Yorkshire sows averaged \$35.00; eleven Berkshire sows averaged \$50.00; five Duroc-Jersey sows averaged \$41.50.

The top prices paid at the sale were \$130 paid for a Duroc-Jersey boar, and \$120 paid for a champion Berkshire sow sold by A. and L. Nichol, of Grenfell.

The prices realized at this sale and the number of animals sold surpass any other swine sale held in western Canada this fall.



Kimmel Honeysuckle.

My Missile Prince. Bred by T. B. Ralphs. Bought by C. G. Beeching for \$875 at Brandon Fair.

### International Judging Competition

After making allowances for the disadvantages under which their representatives labored, Manitoba Agricultural College has every reason to feel proud of the final result of the 1919 stock-judging contest at the Chicago International. It must be remembered that the Winnipeg corp were pitted against teams which have been specially coached for months by the best specialists procurable in their various states; that no expense is spared by rival colleges to win this event, and that the opportunities for work-outs among numerous herds are unlimited. In addition to that the two Manitoba men who were lowest are only recently demobilized, and have hardly got into the swing of college work as yet. Owing to the financial policy adhered to by the board of directors, it was not known until a very late hour whether or not there would be a team. As it was, the boys carried out this little piece of advertising for the college at their own expense. Prof. Wood, of the Animal Husbandry Department, was taken ill on the eve of departure, but was ably seconded by Prof. McMillan, of the Sheep and Swine Department of the College.

This was the largest contest on record, 18 teams participated. Texas won for the second time. The standing of the teams was as follows:—

1. Texas	4,119
2. Nebraska	4,103
3. Kansas	4,059
4. Iowa	4,047
5. Indiana	3,946
6. Minnesota	3,909
7. Oklahoma	3,899
8. Ohio	3,859
9. Missouri	3,811
10. North Dakota	3,767
11. Pennsylvania	3,754
12. Manitoba	3,720
13. Wisconsin	3,677
14. Kentucky	3,643
15. Ontario	3,366
16. South Dakota	3,353
17. Arkansas	3,291
18. McDonald	3,221

Manitoba stood seventh in horse judging, eighth in sheep, but went to 14th in hogs and cattle. The cattle scores by all the teams in the show was relatively higher than in most years, however. The three highest Canadian students were in order: Popp, 40 per cent.; Walker, 76.2 per cent.; Weir, 75.5 per cent.

It is hard to understand why Ontario and McDonald colleges fell so low this year. Last year Ontario team won the competition, and, indeed, since its inception the record of Ontario is second only to that of Iowa. They met their Waterloo in the lard hog classes, so often the case with Canadian teams. The details of the contest were worked out under the careful and praiseworthy direction of Dean Shepperd, of North Dakota.

The suggestion aiming at the establishment of Canadian competition, to be held on alternate years at Guelph

and Brandon Winter Fairs, is receiving much favor. Preparation for the present competition is carried on south of the line on a scale which we cannot afford. In a purely Canadian contest the students would pass judgment only on the classes of stock familiar on Canadian farms. There is much to be said in favor of the plan, but it would be useless to commence unless it were well patronized.

### Whitewashing Stables

If the stables have not already been whitewashed, now is the time before the weather gets too cold. Cattle barns that have been more or less open during the summer and often accessible to the poultry, require whitewashing from the standpoint of sanitation and also to exterminate vermin. From the standpoint of milk sanitation, it is essential that cow stables be white-washed.

Swine, at this time of the year are often subject to coughs and colds of a more or less chronic character and which may be transmitted from one to the other, resulting in higher feed costs. Whitewashing brightens and purifies the air in pig pens, making conditions much healthier, particularly for fall litters. Pens where pigs cough and are not thrifty should be white-washed frequently and especially before any new pigs are put in them.

### How To Make Whitewash

For every half bushel of unslacked lime add sufficient water to keep it covered. Watch carefully during the process of slacking and add more water if necessary. Keep container covered to hold in the steam. After the lime is slaked, pour the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer; then add a peck of salt, previously dissolved in warm water, three pounds of powdered rice boiled to a paste and stir in while boiling; half a pound of Spanish whitening and a pound of glue previously dissolved over a slow fire. Now add five gallons of hot water and stir well. It is better left for a few days before application but must be kept covered to keep out dirt. A half cupful of creolin for every pailful of whitewash adds strength and odor which is beneficial.

### How To Apply Whitewash

Whitewash may be applied with either brush or sprayer. Two men with a couple of wide whitewash brushes will cover a large surface in a day. When the stables are large and whitewashing is done regularly, the sprayer is quicker, easier and more economical. If using a sprayer, be careful to see that it is thoroughly cleaned and washed out, then pour everything through the strainer made for the machine or one equally as fine. The whitewash may plug up the meshes of the strainer from time to time—in which case the strainer will have to be washed off clean and a fresh start made. If the use of the strainer is

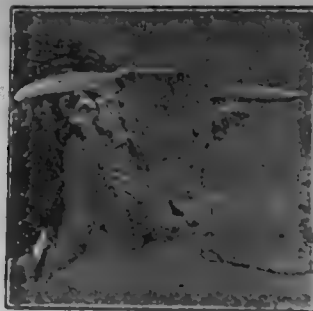


Nonpareil Lad 8th, Shorthorn Bull Calf. Owned by Dr. O. H. Patrick.

neglected, clogging is sure to occur either in the pump or nozzle.

After whitewashing is finished, wash out the sprayer thoroughly by pumping water through it. Nozzles and parts that rust should be dried and oiled before storing.

If you neglect whitewashing, you assist in the spread of disease and vermin in the stables, which means a higher production cost for milk, meat or pork. If your stables are white and clean, you have no hesitancy in taking visitors or prospective buyers through the barns and your stock will show off to better advantage.



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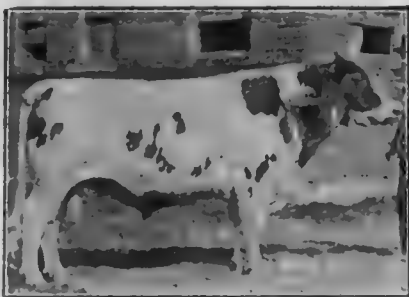
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## In Livestock Circles

**McGregor-Dauphin Sale**

The Aberdeen-Angus sale at Dauphin, was very successful and much was done to distribute good Angus cattle through the northern parts of Manitoba. In the sale were 52 females which averaged \$334, and nine bulls averaging \$281. The highest priced female went to Hartley Stock Farm, Page, N.D., which secured Pride's Fancy 4th, 18888-156110, for \$700. E. P. Langrell, Woodlands, Man., secured the highest priced bull in the sale, when he paid \$625 for Lucifer of Gwennmawr, 21336. The contributors to the sale were: J. D. McGregor, Brandon; J. Turner, Carroll; D. Paterson, Berton; J. Storey, Grandview; E. C. Harte, Gwennmawr Farm, Brandon; McGregor & Brown, Griswold; McGregor & Guild, Rapid City; McGregor & Wilkinson, Brandon; G. I. Snider, Portage La Prairie; S. A. Ferrie, North Battleford.

The females fetching above the average price, together with the purchasers, were as follows:—Island Lake Melba, 11879.



**Lessnessock Golden Love,**  
Grand Champion Ayrshire Male at Toronto, 1919.

J. Storey, Grandview, \$525; Island Lake Maiden 2nd, 11881, J. Mitchell, Grandview, \$360; Island Lake Bell, 9499, A. G. Stewart, Gilbert Plains, \$385; Island Lake Fabia, 9509, J. D. McGregor, Grandview, \$500; Island Lake Countess, 9784, H. Gaud, Minnetonka, 400; Island Lake Marie, 9790, W. J. Ward, Dauphin, \$400; Island Lake Kyma, 9505, Alex. Paul, Dauphin, \$535; Island Lake Isabelle, 9501, F. L. Peskett, Dauphin, \$435; Island Lake Bride, 9786, Geo. Cornwall, Weston, \$485; Island Lake Kyma 6th, 9280, H. L. Caldwell, Dauphin, \$400; Maywood Beauty 4th, 7113, Page, New York, \$425; Pride Lass of Glencarnock, 6019, E. G. Harte, Brandon, \$600; Benton Queen 5th, 6416, A. Burle, Dauphin, \$475; Rubicon Bride 21st, 16746-171880, E. Nicholson, Franklin, \$385; Key of Rubicon 3rd, 16745-171879, S. A. Cox, Brandon, \$400; Red Rose Hattie, 18732-163088, J. McKillop, Dauphin, \$350; Lady Theima 9th, 18944-193116, S. J. Thompson, Grandview, \$445; Rose of Glen Souris, 9618, Jas. Green, Ashville, \$360; Roseneath Mayblossom, 6372, Wm. Crawford, Dauphin, \$375; Glencarnock Miss Lee 2nd, 8516, G. Cornwall, Dauphin, \$350; Pride's Fancy 4th, 18888-156110, Hartley Stock Farm, Page, N.D., \$700; Queenwood 2nd, 18913-224704, Hartley Stock Farm, Page, N.D., \$550; Gwennmawr Balsam Girl, 9430, J. Storey, Grandview, \$525; Blackbird Jewess, 5983-97996, A. Bule, Dauphin, \$400; Queenston Lass (Imp.), 5724, Mr. Crawford, Dauphin, \$335.

The following is the list of bulls bringing above the average of \$281, together with the names of purchasers: Kind of Riverview, 10455, W. Giesel, Ochre River, \$450; Glencarnock Benton, 19264, E. Nicholson, Franklin, \$300; Glencarnock Viceroy 3rd, 21352, G. Cornwall, Dauphin, \$350; Lucifer of Gwennmawr, 21336, E. P. Langrell, Woodlands, \$625.

**Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Meet**

An important general meeting of the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association was held in Regina in the Winter Fair Building, on the evening of November 26. A. J. Quigley was in the chair, as the president W. H. Gibson, was unable to be present.

A great many questions were discussed. One of the most important was the question of the bigger and better cattle sale to be held in the spring. This matter was carefully reviewed by the secretary, J. G. Robertson, and, after some discussion, it was decided to hold a great three-day cattle sale in Regina during the second week in March. It was also decided that the various breeds would be judged and sold on different days so that breeders who wished to secure one particular breed would not need to spend any unnecessary time at the sale, but could come for the sale on the particular day in which the breed they were interested in was being sold.

The first day is Aberdeen-Angus day, and the dairy breeds will be judged and sold on the same day after the Angus sale is completed. The second day will be Hereford day, and the third day will be Short-horn day.

The secretary expects to hold the sale in the Winter Fair Building so that it will be in a heated, comfortable building, well lighted with electric lights so that all arrangements will be as nearly perfect as possible whether the day be hot or cold, wet or dry or whether the sale stops early or late.

The association is very anxious to raise the standard of these sales as high as possible and, in order to assist in this, the entry fee for each animal has been raised from \$3.00 per head to \$10. This will have some effect in keeping inferior stock away from the sale. The commission charged on the sale of each animal is also being reduced from three per cent to one per cent, as it was thought that the increased entry fee would produce sufficient funds to cover the expenses of the

sale. A high commission penalized high priced animals, whereas a low commission and a high entry fee is to the advantage of the high priced stock.

The upset price on all classes is raised 50 per cent, so that on any bull 18 months or over the bidding will start at \$150; on any females 18 months or over the bidding will start at \$125, and, in the case of animals under that age, the bidding will start at \$135 and on heifers at \$120. An age limit of animals was also set, as the association is determined that the sale shall be no dumping ground for any aged bulls that have passed their usefulness. This rule will be strictly enforced.

All breeders should make particular note of the fact that entries for this sale must be in the hands of the secretary, J. G. Robertson, by February 1, and that no late entries will be accepted.

A larger and better catalogue is expected to be issued, and advertising from the stock breeders of western Canada will be included.

**Saskatchewan Horse Breeders' Meet**

An interesting meeting of the executive of the Saskatchewan Horse Breeders' Association was held in the King's Hotel, Regina, on the night of November 25, the president R. H. Taber, the vice-president, W. H. Gibson, the secretary, J. G. Robertson, Alex. Mutch, director, and several others being present. In addition to the executive W. R. Reek, the assistant Dominion livestock commissioner, Jack Byers, president of the Saskatchewan Stock Growers' Association and Will Grant, of Regina, were present.

Among other points discussed was a scheme put forward by Mr. Grant urging that the horse breeders seek the assistance of the provincial government in an endeavor to increase the choice stallion blood of the country. His idea was that importers of Percheron, Clydesdale and Belgian stallions should be assisted by the government, providing the stallions they imported are good enough to pass the AA standard of the Saskatchewan Stallion Board, but that these importers should receive no assistance, providing the stallions they bring in do not come up to that standard.

After long discussion it was decided to call a fuller meeting of the executive at the time of the Saskatoon Winter Fair.

**Western Canada Dairy Show**

This annual show has been staged to take place in Winnipeg, on February 16, continuing till the 22nd.

The Auditorium of the Industrial Bureau has again been secured, and with several contemplated alterations giving increased space, the promoters look forward to having a more successful show than any previous one.

The features which the committee have in mind to put on are not yet definite, but one thing is sure that everything will be of vital interest to those associated in a live way with dairying.

The benefits derived at such a gathering, presided over by the best leaders in dairy, thought and practice, have such an influence in the development of the industry that no one can afford to neglect coming to Winnipeg on February 16.

The show space is being taken up with avidity by those who had space last year, and with many new exhibitors asking for space the committee feel success is assured and that every inch will be let.

**Annual Meeting Red Polled Association**

Representatives of the four western Canadian provinces attended the annual meeting of the Canadian Red Polled Association, held at Regina, during the Winter Fair, on Wednesday, November 26.

The list of members present were as follows: W. J. McCombe, Beresford; Elia



**King Beal,**  
By Black Beal, Three-year-old Angus Bull in the Herd of E. O. Wood, Warman, Sask.

J. Smale, Brandon; J. H. Elliott, Irma, Alta.; Leslie Dilworth, Kelowna, B.C.; F. J. Crawshaw, Weyburn, Sask.; M. Huston, Carman, Man.; L. T. Findlay, Vermilion, Alta.; H. G. Hutchins, Keller, Sask.; E. Hursh, Macoun, Sask.; L. H. Reeve, Dafo, Sask.; and W. L. Myer, Dilke, Sask.

It had been the intention this year for the association to complete arrangements for their Herd Book, but owing to the increased cost of labor and price of printing, it was decided that the association wait for another year. The advisability of doing away with the ancestry fee was also discussed, but did not meet with the approval of the meeting.

The annual meeting for 1920, was voted for Calgary, to be held during the Spring Show of 1921.

The election of officers were as follows: President, W. J. McCombe, Beresford; vice-president, J. H. Elliott, Irma, Alta.; Alberta director, O. C. Thurbon, Freshfield; Saskatchewan directors, F. J. Crawshaw, Weyburn; E. Hursh, Macoun; British Columbia directors, Leslie Dilworth, Kelowna; H. E. Waby, Enderbryn; Manitoba directors, J. T. Lelond, Minnola; M. Huston, Carman.

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## Farthest North for the Farmer

Surprising Crops of Roots and Vegetables—Barley Ripened at Fort Good Hope—By Aubrey Fullerton

**M**R. E. M. Kindle, of the Geological Survey of Canada, came down from the far north, a few weeks ago, after a season's work in the Mackenzie River basin, and brought with him a story of great and almost unknown agricultural resources in the top country. He told of phenomenal potato crops at many of the northern posts, and of surprisingly abundant harvests of other vegetables at some of the nearer points. At Fort Resolution, on Great Slave Lake, for instance, he saw turnips that weighed 20 and 22 pounds each. In the mission garden at Hay River, the potato plots had averaged six-and-one-half pounds to the hill.

To this report from the regions beyond must be added the equally significant fact that at least 5,000,000 bushels of wheat and oats have been produced in the Peace River and Grande Prairie districts this year. The north country, which not so very long ago was looked upon as too nearly sub-Arctic to be of any practical use, is thus contributing very substantially to the bread-basket business of 1919-20.

### How Far North?

The question naturally arises: How far north can farming be done in Canada?

What Dr. Kindle reports about the crops he saw in actual process, and the agricultural possibilities of considerable tracts of empty land even farther beyond suggests that when the Peace River belt is all filled in and its acreage fully taken up there will still be farm land at the top. There has been no need of this northernmost farming area heretofore, but its day of opportunity may not be as far distant as is sometimes supposed.

The facts are that there is a tract of land a thousand miles long and at least 30 miles wide on each side of the Mackenzie River, between Lake Athabasca and the Arctic Ocean, and that much of this is potential farming country of a very good kind. Its soil is fertile and practically the same as the alluvial loam of the southern prairies. Some of it is now wooded, but this natural forest will make good clearing, and even now there are occasional open spaces that in some cases, at least, are of much agricultural promise.

Sixty-thousand square miles of sub-Arctic farming country, they say, in this Mackenzie Valley strip. That it will ever figure to any large extent in Canada's farm export business is not to be expected, for the distances are too great to make marketing profitable. A good proportion of Peace River's wheat crop will be shipped out, but for some time to come, at any rate, that may be taken as the limit of practicable export. The point is, however, that the agricultural possibilities of the Mackenzie Valley are sufficient to make it reasonably certain that its crops could support a substantial population of its own when the time came. And some day that time will come.

Sheridan Lawrence was the first apostle of far-north wheat growing. For 12 years past he has been sowing and reaping wheat crops on his farm at Fort Vermilion, and he has now fully established the fact that it can be done. But wheat has been grown still farther north. Some experimenting has been carried on for a period of years at Fort Providence, above Great Slave Lake, and the ripening time has been

found to average about the last of August. At Fort Simpson, however, which is the next point north, wheat will not ripen. Its limit is a little past latitude 61, unless some new Arctic variety shall yet be discovered.

### Barley a Far-North Crop

Barley is more properly a far-north crop. It grows well at all points along the Mackenzie as far down as Fort Norman, latitude 65, and has even ripened at Fort Good Hope, close to the Arctic Circle. At this latter height, however, the frost belt comes dangerously near. Barley is sown from Athabasca to Fort Norman, about May 20, and is ready for harvesting by the middle of September. In normal years the quality is equal to the prairie's best.

The Mackenzie Valley is a mixed farming country and gives excellent vegetable crops, as Dr. Kindle has reported, considerably beyond its grain limits. There have been only slight attempts to grow potatoes at Fort McPherson, which, it must be remembered, is within 70 miles of the Arctic coast, but at Fort Good Hope potatoes, cabbages and turnips are grown successfully. It may be said, in a general way, that the Arctic Circle is the northernmost bound of farm-produce vegetation—but that is saying a great deal more than is commonly recognized, even yet.

As long ago as 1888, William Ogilvie prophesied of the region drained by the Mackenzie River system, including the Peace River belt, that it would, ultimately be occupied by "several millions of inhabitants." Be that as it may, it seems at least quite certain that the district between Lake Athabasca and the Arctic Circle is capable of supporting an agricultural population of some thousands, if not millions.

There is still another region of the far north that has some agricultural possibilities, though admittedly of a much more doubtful kind. East of the Mackenzie, away toward Hudson Bay, are two good rivers, the Thelon and Hanbury, flowing through what is known as the Barren Lands, but bordered, nevertheless, with stretches of timber land and potential farming country. No attempts to farm this country have been made, for it is quite unsettled, and in any case only a very limited degree of agriculture could ever be possible in it; but the time will come when its timber will be wanted, and then whatever it can produce in the way of garden crops will be of service.

Just beyond this north-eastern farming belt lie the vast pasture fields that support the millions of caribou upon which Stefansson would draw for some of Canada's meat supply. They would be the envy of any southern packer if within easier reach, and would solve all the problems of winter feed shortage if their crop of rich tall grass could be harvested and shipped. Even as it is, this great stretch of natural hayland is a proof of the north's growing power.

### Alfalfa on Potato Land

Q.—Is potato land suitable for sowing to alfalfa? If so, what cultivation should it receive? Will it be necessary to plow it?—G. H. G., Southern Manitoba.

A.—Potatoes or corn are excellent preparatory crops for alfalfa. If they are thoroughly cultivated the land is left in good tilth, moisture is con-



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Coast	10.00-9.00	8.50-7.00	6.00-5.00	5.00-4.00	5.50-.30
WOLF Cased	30.00-26.00	25.00-22.00	20.00-16.00	11.00-9.00	12.00-.75
Open	25.00-23.00	21.00-19.00	15.00-13.00	9.00-7.00	10.00-.50
WHITE WEASEL	3.50-2.75	2.50-2.25	1.75-1.50	1.00-.80	1.00-.10
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served and weeds given a good set-back. L. E. Waldron, of North Dakota Agricultural College, states that corn or potato ground sown to Alfalfa is merely disced and harrowed before sowing the Alfalfa. Before planting the preliminary crop the plowing should be well done to a good depth. In many cases deep tilling machines have been used to excellent advantage. Where comparisons have been possible, in certain instances, deep tilling has evidently been the deciding factor between success and failure during dry seasons. If one examined the Alfalfa plants growing under the two conditions, with some care, it is quite certain that the outstanding features would be the difference in root development.

#### Have Seed Tested

The Dominion Seed Branch, with laboratories at Ottawa, Winnipeg and Calgary, reported over 35,000 seed tests for the year ending June 30. The growth of seed testing in Canada is indicated from the fact that only 5,775 samples were reported in 1908. The great bulk of the work in our seed laboratories is done between September and June, when each laboratory may handle up to 200 samples per day. Only ten samples are tested free of charge for any farmer or seed merchant during the season. Over this number, the service is charged for at cost.

Official seed testing is the basis of government seed control, which in older European countries is rated as a leading government service to agriculture. Any country without an efficient system of seed control soon becomes the dumping ground for inferior seeds from other countries, and low-grade home-grown seeds may be sold to unsuspecting farmers. Our system is frequently referred to in other countries as being the most practical and efficient. Its importance is now being better appreciated when it is required that imported seeds are not released from bond until they are approved at the seed laboratories, and when cereal grains, flax, corn, as well as clover and grass seeds, are marketed on the basis of fixed quality seed grade standards.

#### A New Hulless Oat

Dr. Chas. E. Saunders, Dominion cerealist, states that the introduction of a good, new variety of hulless oats by the Experimental Farms Branch, has not, perhaps, attracted as much attention as it should. Free samples of this variety are now being distributed by the Dominion Cerealists, at Ottawa. The stock on hand is not large, but as long as it lasts samples will be gladly sent to farmers in almost any district of Canada, as it is believed that this oat will be widely useful. The full name of the variety is Liberty, Ottawa 480. It is derived from a cross made in 1903 between the well-known variety Swedish Select, and a hulless oat from China. The new variety is decidedly superior to the old Chinese sort. Threshing out free from hull, this type of oat furnishes a concentrated product of extremely high value which has only to be ground in order to make most excellent feed, especially for young pigs and chickens. When carefully enough cleaned for use as human food, it makes meal of surprisingly fine quality. The Liberty oat has very good field characters, being rather early in ripening and having reasonably stiff straw. The yield (so far as kernel is concerned) is equal to about seven-eighths of that of Banner oats. Farmers who are interested in the raising of hogs and chickens are strongly advised to give the new oat a trial. It has already proven extremely satisfactory in some districts.

#### Kernels

The blizzard, which ushered in the present winter, emphasized the advantage of a shelter belt to protect the farm buildings. A few rows of trees on the north and west make a world of difference "when the stormy winds do blow." The trees are supplied free by the Dominion forestry farms.

The introduction of winter rye in western agriculture will materially benefit the farmer and assist in solving many of the problems in cultivation and eradication of weeds, especially wild oats.



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# Religion and Life

The Churches and Social Service—By H. D. Ranns

WE finished the article, which appeared in a recent issue on The Business of The Church, with the thought that for the Church to preach personal salvation and even to spread the gospel in a missionary sense was not the sufficient function of the Church, important as this part of the work was at all times. We held that the business of the Church in the last analysis was not simply to conserve its own life or serve its own ends but to strive to induce men and women to introduce the spirit of Jesus Christ into human society, and so to save the soul of society. It is about this wider task that I want to write this time.

There are in the churches in Canada today two distinct types of schools of thought represented by men of outstanding ability on both sides. There is the class of minister and layman who deplores all talk of modern progress in the churches, to whom the past is so sacred that he unwittingly worships it rather than his Master, who declares, often with heat, that the old time gospel is good enough for him and points to the triumphs of Wesley and Knox in their time as reason why we in our time should follow them rather than have a gospel adopted for our day and generation. On the other hand, there is the opposite school which has reacted strongly from this view. In general, this may be called "the Social School," and men in this section of the church are usually modern, scholarly, earnest Christians, with the critical faculty strongly developed. They have seen the insufficiency of the "personal" idea of salvation, how it has often fostered an unreal divorce between religion and life and led to the neglect of the glaring ills of life and the alienation of vast masses of earnest men and women from the work of the churches, and, seeing these things, they have rebelled against the old time religion and all its works. In many cases men of this school have gone too far in their criticism and have forgotten, in their righteous zeal for social justice, the historical part that evangelism has played even in promoting social betterment.

To some of the men in the churches who cannot be classed absolutely as belonging to either school, the antagonism between the two schools seems extremely unfortunate for the cause of the kingdom. For the Church of Christ would be better served if all Christians believe in the fusion of the truth which is found in both schools. It is clear enough that Jesus commenced His mission by saying: "The time is fulfilled and the Kingdom of God is at hand; repent ye and believe in the good tidings." There is the "personal" gospel, right at the beginning of things. Jesus insisted repeatedly that the individual get into touch with his Maker and change his ways so that his life came to be into tune with the Infinite. We can desire nothing clearer than His injunction, "Ye must be born again." I cannot see how we can evade that as an expression of the need of personal redemption. Neither can I see how any Christian who believes that, can fail to go further and not recognize that there can be no such thing as a purely personal religion. Religion means the salvation of the soul. It means also that all one's activities and relationships are changed or the inner life fails to express itself. If we could be Robinson Crusoes living on a desert island we might have a purely personal gospel, but we live as men and women in a world of men and women. "No man liveth to himself nor dieth to himself." Living or dying, we are social creatures. Our lives have social implications of which we cannot rid ourselves. That is why Jesus felt it

necessary to give His followers two commandments instead of one, love to God and love to man. If a purely personal gospel were all that was required, Jesus need only have told us to love God and let it go at that. But he spoke emphatically and repeatedly, "Love thy neighbor as thyself."

There is the fundamental justification, if justification be needed, for the social gospel. Some to whom the matter is settled may marvel that I should assume that the social implications of religion need to be justified at all, but my experience has shown that many in our churches on the great prairies cannot see why Christianity has anything to say at all beyond the personal gospel. If this weekly sermon should do anything to enlarge such a man's vision, to enable him to see the reasonableness of the social gospel, which, as preached by some extreme exponents of it, has provoked his bitter antagonism, because he believed it must be opposed to an aspect of the gospel he had learned to love—why, my effort would have had a great reward.

In the past, to a great extent, the Church has been working on half a gospel. It has not understood the Christianity it professed to preach. With its undue emphasis on individual salvation it made the Church a hospital for sickly saints. It is just waking up to realize that the Church is a great fighting institution meant to usher in the Kingdom of God. It has neglected to realize its social obligations and in doing so imperilled its own existence. Now we know that the Church of Christ must enter the realm of social service or be doomed. The Church must have a social gospel in self defence. The Church has learned by sad experience the folly of trying to convert the drunkard and retain the drink, and has changed its tactics, with wonderful results. It has come to know that the individual and society are so linked together that it is impossible to save the individual without cleansing society.

Christianity is love in action. If it follows its Master it will have compassion for the multitude and everything that hinders the free development of the individual in society the Church of Jesus Christ must oppose. A reproach levelled against the Church in the past is that it has been the preserve of the privileged classes. That reproach has been only too well deserved. The Church of the future must be a democratic, Catholic Church if it has any leaning at all it must be for the poor and needy classes and not for the wealthy and self satisfied. Every man must have free and equal entrance and access to its privileges. But for myself I cannot see the necessity or the right to establish Labor Churches. The Church is one Church, and within its borders there is room for all classes of society. Moreover there are "breaks" in our ranks enough already—why create another? But that is another question.

The business of the Church is to speak the love of Jesus in the world, so that the spirit of service shall permeate society and regenerate its life. The Church is there to increase the number of people who will make love to God and man the mainspring of their actions. It must fight entrenched evil wherever found and turn society inside out if necessary to bring all life under the reign of Jesus. It cannot tolerate anything in the life of society that is contrary to the spirit of Jesus, and in no partisan spirit or identifying itself with no class in society, but with all, the Church of Jesus must seek to bring to men a new Heaven and a new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness.



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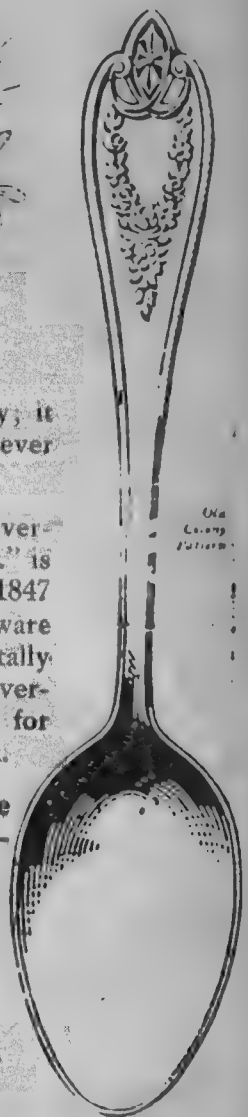
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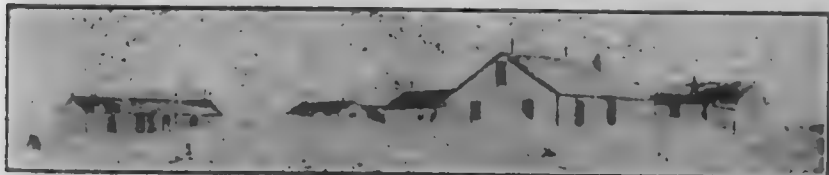
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## Getting Women Into Association

In Address to Secretaries' Convention in Calgary Mrs. Parlbey Tells Some of the Difficulties, and some of the Advantages in Enlisting Women

**T**HE tents have been struck and the great caravan of humanity is on the march. Can one-half of humanity march on and leave the other half behind? Are the women content to see the menfolk—the husbands, fathers, sons, go forward in that march, faces set toward the goal of a higher civilization, while they remain behind, laggards in the race? I do not believe it. I believe that as fast as the women come to realize what this movement means, when they come to understand that this organization is just one of many battalions in this great onward moving march of humanity, they will be eager to step into the ranks and take up their share of the burden. And it is "up to" you men to help the women to understand; you will have this reward, that perhaps in doing so you will help yourselves to realize the higher ideals of the farmers' movement, and forget something of its ten cent side.

At present in this great march, we are groping our way over a difficult country, ravines and morasses on every side; a hostile, well-equipped foe trying to outflank us, a powerful press appealing to every bitter prejudice to rouse the public mind against us, politicians using their many devices to disrupt and disintegrate our forces to further their own interests, and only our own confidence and faith in the honesty and sincerity of our purpose to help us in our progress.

No time to leave half the battalion behind, unmobilized is it?

We have come to the stage in the world's history when women have got to come out and play their part. Centuries of seclusion in the home have made women loth to leave its shelter, and enter the fray of public life. Too often the little round of household duties has so absorbed the women's interests to the extinction of all else that the brain has become arrested in its growth and finds it too great an effort to interest itself or try to understand the world issues that are being worked out all around us. And yet if one of our English writers on social evolution is right in his conclusions women are to be the centre of power in the future of civilization.

### Women Must Help

Women at the present time are standing on the sea-shore like children shivering at the cold-looking waters—putting in one toe at a time, timidly, and drawing it back again; but presently they will gather up their courage to plunge boldly in and strike out as co-partners with men in moulding the future history of a true civilization.

Up to the present time this thing we call western civilization has been man-made; for its making women can take little credit to themselves, if they wished to do so, which I doubt. We have been living in a man-made world, based in every phase of its life on force. We have had man-made governments, man-made laws, man-made wars, for which women were expected to keep up the supply of cannon fodder, and now we have come to a stage in the game when Raymond Robins' description of Russia would not be altogether

inapt applied to all so called civilized countries—a nightmare in a lunatic asylum! The people in the seats of the mighty are busy shouting Peace! Peace! but there is no peace.

Evolution seems to me to have come to a stage when it throws up its hands, and says to the women, "As well try to build a home without a woman, as to try any longer to build a civilization without her—give me your help."

And I say—just as useless to try to build a permanent rounded-out organization, without the help of the women. You men are so apt to forget the bigger things in your impatience to reach immediate results; it is the woman who looks to the future and works patiently to achieve what she sees there for the good of the race. That is why you need the woman's viewpoint to guide you often; why you need the woman's idealism to wean you often from dwelling too largely on the purely material questions of your organization, and besides these you need the enthusiasm, the patient perseverance and industry, which women can bring to a work in which their interest has been aroused. You need them also because in that marching army of humanity to which you belong there is only one weapon, and that the ballot; and women, today, as well as men can, with the weapon swing a vote—20,000 or so women armed with the franchise is no mean force to reckon with. This is one place where the farm women organized can help you when you come to dealing with vital issues of economics, of morals, for which you wish to influence legislation in the public good.

### Excuses Women Make

Then in the local work there are ways almost too numerous to deal with fully in which the women, if organized, can help you. If they are once thoroughly interested in the movement you will find they will be a source of inspiration to your local; they will keep the social side of it alive, they will keep the larger community values before you, so that you will not run the danger of becoming a purely commercial machine, a fault from which so many men's locals suffer.

Of course, I know all the old arguments so well that are presented against women joining the organization—no one knows them better, or has suffered more discouragement from them.

1. Lack of time.
2. Indifference to any questions outside the home.
3. Lack of training for leadership—and so on ad infinitum.
4. Opposition of state-owned and state-controlled institutions.

Let us take them in their order. Lack of time—a seemingly true and unanswerable reason, and yet when we analyze it we find it not nearly so formidable as it looks. We people here all come from the farm, so we need no telling of the long round of work awaiting the farm woman each day. But some sage once remarked that if you investigate carefully you will invariably find that people do what they want to do—so now, when people tell me they never have time to read or think I generally find that

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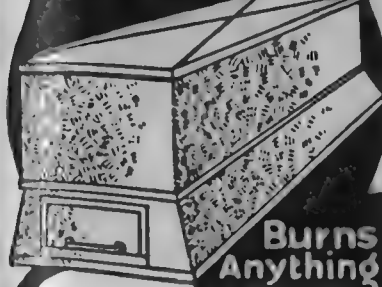
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those things do not really appeal to them and "no time" is just the excuse. These things are all a matter of habit and inclination. I would no more sit down to do a churning of butter (and I have formed the habit of doing all possible work sitting down) without a book than I would think of making the butter without putting the cream in the churn. I just mention that as an illustration of how we can find ways of doing what we want to do. A well-thought-out plan of work will allow us to get through double the work with half the effort or expenditure of nervous force, and will also allow us to do those other things we think we have no time for. Besides we have in our organization some of the busiest mothers with many little ones to care for, who are among our best workers, and as far as I can see their homes have gained, not lost, by their club work.

#### Women's Indifference

Then we come to the very worst stumbling block of all—an almost insurmountable one, to a great extent the fault of a wrong system of education—indifference to any questions outside the home. We all know the type of man and woman who seem to have become mentally arrested, whose brain work seems to have just stopped going, like a clock that has run down for want of winding or oiling. This condition generally has the effect of making the man very pig-headed and narrow—he prides himself on never changing his opinion, and always going his own way in spite of everything and everybody. Don't you know the type? You find lots and lots of them in the ranks of the old political parties. They shun independence of thought like the plague. The women of this type pride themselves on their home-keeping qualities. You would think it was the greatest virtue on earth to have an empty mind on every subject outside the home walls. Of course their pride is very misplaced. They might just as well pride themselves on placing an empty dish before their hungry family to feed on. Those kind of women are no companions for their husbands or their growing children. They are not the kind of mothers to whom the boys and girls will turn for counsel in the difficult places of life. They are the very women who most need to be drawn into an organization such as this, that their poor, starved, stunted minds may be given a chance to grow and expand, but they are the ones whom, unfortunately, it is almost impossible to get to a meeting. I can give you no recipe to bring the desired result; patient persuasion and continual importunity is the only way I know of.

Next we come to lack of training for leadership—here again our school system does not seem to have helped much. There are some women who are born leaders and develop that quality in the home, but the majority can only make up their minds to learn the lesson slowly and painfully through the work of the organization; it is a quality that often lies dormant in the most unlikely places, and only by actual work can be developed. So do not let that excuse hold anyone out of the movement.

#### The Women's Institutes

Then we come to the question of state-owned, and state-controlled and state-financed institutions, and here we find in every instance the greatest hindrance to mobilizing the farm women in their own organization. We have no remedy to offer to this difficulty until we have a minister of agriculture with a more sympathetic viewpoint towards the organized farm people. Opposition to the Women's Section of the U.F.A. has been a determined and growing policy of the present administration, and is, unfortunately, dividing the women of the country into two hostile camps.

While we see the farmers of several other provinces such as Ontario, British Columbia and New Brunswick, trying to break away from the government institutes to which they have for many years belonged, but which they have come to see have a yoke about their necks, the women of this province are hugging the chains of patronage and unwittingly often playing the game of the party politician.

The institutes have their function as part of the educational system;

Continued on Page 45

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# The Countrywoman

## Lady Astor Elected

**L**ADY Astor, of Plymouth, is the first woman to be elected to the British House of Commons. She was elected in a by-election in that riding on November 15. Lady Astor became a candidate for the Plymouth seat in the British House of Commons after the death of Viscount Astor, of Haver Hall, had left her husband heir to the title and necessitated his retirement from the Lower House of Parliament. Premier Lloyd George, A. J. Balfour, former secretary of state for foreign affairs, and Baron Fisher, former first sea lord, among various notables have hearty approval of her candidacy. Labor legislation was the chief issue during the campaign, which at times assumed quite bitter aspects. The vote stood: Lady Astor, Unionist, 14,494; W. T. Gay, Labor, 9,202; Isaac Foot, Liberal, 4,139.

All of Plymouth, in fact of England, was eagerly expectant regarding the announcement as the outcome was regarded as being of more than local importance. The defeat of Lady Astor would be reckoned as a signal victory for the opposition as the Sutton division of Plymouth has always been a Unionist stronghold.

The campaign attracted wide attention, Mrs. Lloyd George, wife of the premier, and other prominent political personages spoke in Lady Astor's behalf.

Lady Astor, who becomes the first woman seat holder in the House of Commons, was formerly Miss Nannie Langhorne, of Virginia. She is the mother of six children, a fact of which she boasted on one occasion during her canvass.

## Bar Political Talk

A dispatch from Toronto regarding the federated Women's Institutes says, "It is expected that lively things will happen today, for it has been announced that nothing political will enter into any discussions, and if there is, the speakers will be ruled off the floor, as one of the first clauses of the constitution states that the women's institute of Canada is nonpartisan and non-political, and that no discussions of this nature can be heard."

There is so much talk about the institutes not being able to discuss things political, which is after all only the discussion of the conduct of public affairs, that if there is no foundation for the gossip it is unfortunate that such a dispatch should be spread from one end of Canada to the other through the press. If it is correct that the institutes cannot be permitted to discuss political affairs and questions, what hope is there for an intelligent electorate? In these days when there is an awaking of political consciousness, is it not a tragedy if there exists an organization that constitutionally bars its discussion? In so far as we invest in citizenship just so far do we receive returns in public service. After all, the last measurement of our public men cannot be other than the measurement of the great body of the electorate. Most persons interested in public affairs have welcomed with rejoicing this new responsibility of the individual to the conduct of public affairs, and it is somewhat of a blow to an idealism to read in the daily press that in such an organization as the Federated Women's Institutes persons discussing political questions shall be ruled off the floor.

The fact that members of the organization journeyed to Ottawa, there to interview members of the government on questions pertaining to the common good, would almost indicate that the report which appeared in the press, and which is quoted above, is without a foundation of truth. Let us hope so.

## Admiral Jellicoe's Visit

The following remarks made recently by Admiral Viscount Jellicoe, before the Navy League banquet, in Calgary, must surely set the people of Canada wondering as to what must constitute our ultimate sacrifice to establish universal and eternal peace:

"It is my mission to Canada to ad-

vised the Dominion government, where my advice is sought, and only where it is sought, in what manner if they so desire it, they can co-operate in maintaining the sea-power of the British Empire.

There is a feeling abroad that the millennium is in sight and that there will be no more wars, that there are no problems even in sight, and that even if there were the League of Nations will solve them.

I sincerely hope that the League of Nations will meet with the best possible success, but events in the past few days have disheartened those who had faith in the immediate result of the formation of the League.

But where the existence of an empire is the consideration I cannot help thinking that the people will want to feel sure that they will be absolutely secure under a League of Nations before they will consent to cutting down expenditure for naval defence."

## Canadian Women's Hostels

Institutions to be known as the Canadian Women's Hostels are to be established by the government in each province where hostels are not already established, and women household workers from Britain, who are being brought to

Canada, will be brought into the provinces through these hostels.

This was the statement made by Mrs. Kenil, secretary of the Canadian Council of Immigration of Women for

Household Service, when she met with the directors of the Calgary Women's Hostel.

Mrs. Kneil outlined the policy of the Canadian government in regard to immigration. She said that the government expected to co-operate with the hostels which have already been established, and recommended that the Calgary hostel be enlarged. The directorate of the local hostel expressed their willingness to co-operate with the government in this work.

## W.C.T.U. Backs Government

The provincial Women's Christian Temperance Union of Ontario, held its annual convention recently in

Guelph. Among other things it passed a resolution of commendation and support to the U.F.O. government in Ontario. The resolution is as follows:—

"We welcome to power the combination of political forces that now govern Ontario. While the conflict raged we said to each other every U.F.O. man that gets in will be a friend to prohibition, for they were the only party with a straight prohibition plank in their platform. We wish the U.F.O.



Lady Astor.

## For Our Women Readers

Clause 11 of The Farmers' Platform reads:—

"We believe that the further development of the British Empire should be sought along the lines of partnership between nations free and equal, under the present governmental system of British constitutional authority. We are strongly opposed to any attempt to centralize Imperial control. Any attempt to set up an independent power to bind the Dominions, whether this authority be termed parliament, council or cabinet, would hamper the growth of responsible and informed democracy in the Dominions."

Events are daily leading us nearer to a facing of all that this clause involves, and the ultimate settling of what shall be our status, to nations outside of the British Empire, and to the other component parts of the British nation. The discussion of the Peace Treaty in the House of Commons last September, revealed the hazy notions our parliamentary representatives entertained on the whole question.

Sir Robert Borden will be Canada's representative at an Imperial conference in the near future which is to more clearly define the status of the component parts of the British Empire to each other. Will Sir Robert Borden represent the sentiment as expressed in the above clause or will he favor establishing the dream of Imperialism, an Imperial parliament or council which shall have control of foreign affairs, and cement in an Imperial whole the component parts of the Empire?

If the next parliament has a majority of supporters of the Farmers' Platform, and from that majority is formed the next government, whether that time be next summer or not until 1923, the fact is before us that the supporters of the new national policy are likely to have in their hands in a very short time the settlement of Canada's status as a part of the British Empire and as a nation to the other nations of the world.

What do the women of Canada know about our present status and what should be our status for the future? What is their interpretation of Clause 11 above stated?

The women readers of The Guide are invited to send to the Editor of The Countrywoman, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, their interpretation of Clause 11 of The Farmers' Platform, stating just what will be the future relations of the Dominions to each other, and to nations outside the British Empire under the clause. The stories must not exceed 1,000 words. For the three most illuminating and interpretative elucidations a prize of \$10 each will be given, and the stories will be published in The Grain Growers' Guide. Three members of the Canadian Council of Agriculture are to act as judges, and when the stories are published there will also be published an amplification of Clause 11, by the secretary of the Council of Agriculture. No stories will be accepted, the post-mark of which is of a date later than January 1, 1920. Any woman who reads this offer is eligible to compete. This is the only announcement of the competition which will appear.

government a career of great usefulness and a record of unbroken pledges, both along moral and material lines."

## The Winnipeg Secession

Woman's Century is perturbed over the secession of the Winnipeg Local Council of Women, from the National Council. They express a "feeling of deep regret and disapproval." They "suppose that the Winnipeg ladies, who are spoken of as radicals and progressives, are in fact reactionary and behind the times." Finally, they repeat a statement, "that certain sinister influences have contributed to the action of this particular council, and that the long arm of 'party politics' is endeavoring to clutch the women's organizations and break up their cohesion."

Certainly, it is strange if the Winnipeg council expected anything else but disapproval of their action from Woman's Century, the official organ of the National Council. However, to hear that they are reactionary and behind the times, and this from the editors of Woman's Century, will probably be a surprise. The action of the Winnipeg Council was taken as a protest against the reactionary and behind-the-times National Council. This is a question of opinion, we suppose, and will be settled probably when the party of the first part proves her case to the satisfaction of the party of the second part, or vice versa. We predict that the time element will figure prominently in the settling of the case.

It is a long step to see the hand of party politics in the move of the Winnipeg Council in seceding. With Woman's Century supporting the National Policy of Sir John A. MacDonald, of 1878, the policy that coined the phrases, "Home Market," and "Made in Canada," and considering the resolution passed at the National Council, reference to which has been made in these columns before, to do with prohibiting the export of foodstuffs, etc., until there was sufficient in Canada to bring down the cost of living, and the lining-up of many of the leaders of the National Council behind the United Women Voters, who stand on a plank of centralized imperial control, a plank inseparably connected with political parties, one marvels at the prescience of the editors of Woman's Century in discerning the hand of party politics breaking up the organization through the Winnipeg secession.

One does not censure a minister of the crown for resigning from his cabinet on a matter of continued disagreement with the other members of the council. Yet the Woman's Century advises remaining in affiliation, with the National Council when the component parts are in continued disagreement. A strange logic to advise the desertion of principle for only an outward semblance of inward unanimity of opinion.

## Women for Civic Honors

News dispatches from Toronto indicate great activity and interest among the women of that city in the forthcoming municipal elections. It is said that in every ward women will enter the lists against the men. The local council of women will put a woman candidate for alderman in every ward in the city, and one candidate for the board of control. Mrs. A. M. Huesties will be candidate for a controllership, it is said. She is an ex-president of the local council of women here.

If you wish to remain away from home for some days and are afraid your choice house plants may suffer from lack of water place the plants around a large pail of water. Drop one end of a piece of yarn to the bottom of the pail of water and lay the other on the earth around the plants using as many pieces of yarn as there are plants. Thus enough moisture will be carried to the plants to keep them in good condition.—T. H.

If a little salt is mixed with home-made mustard it will not dry and cake in the mustard pot.—T. H.






# Pathephone

"Here They Come!"—Greet Them With Music

**Christmas Day**, or any other time when friends drop in to visit, there's an added warmth in music to welcome them on their arrival. Thousands of homes this year will have new Pathephones to add to their Yuletide jollities—for dancing and the wonderful variety of entertainment it provides. There will also be records with Christmas stories for the kiddies, comic songs and humorous monologues for those a little older, Christmas carols and classical selections for the grown-ups—Christmas Day will be made complete with music in your home.

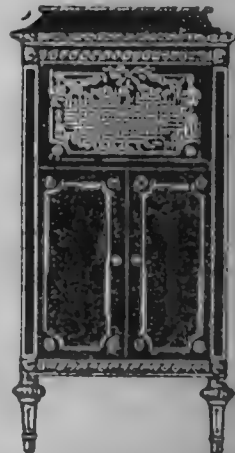
Why not satisfy that longing you have had for so long by making "a family gift"—a gift that everyone in the household can enjoy—not only on Christmas day, but throughout the entire New Year. Your selection of records can have a special appeal for father, mother, sister and brother. Your gift will be appreciated by one and all as a practical contribution to the household happiness. It will be a lasting gift that will recall your thoughtfulness each time it is used.

Pathephones play all records. They give you music at its best—music through a permanent polished sapphire ball. No needles to change or to cause that annoying scratchiness so common to many phonographs of earlier days. The Pathephone is often termed "The Complete Phonograph," because it embodies all the improvements that you find in others. Pathephone cabinets are built in exquisite period designs that give them a beautiful outward appearance in keeping with the perfection of their interior construction.

All through the year our factories have toiled to be in a position to meet the extra heavy Christmas demand. Your local dealer today can probably fill your order—in a few weeks' time this may not be possible. Why not place your order now so as to avoid disappointment. A small deposit will assure you delivery for Christmas, and the balance can no doubt be arranged on easy payment terms.

*If your local dealer does not sell the Pathephone,  
write us direct for illustrated catalogues of different  
models from \$70.00 to \$1200.00*

**Pathe Distributors Limited**  
Winnipeg





# Farm Women's Clubs

## Hot Noon Lunch Variations

If you will take a glance at the map of Alberta, and follow the Red Deer River east from Red Deer to the G.T.P. you will notice a great bend in the river. In this bend we are located along with our sister local, Glenwood, with whom we are closely affiliated. The two locals have much in common, both being situated in the Consolidated School District of Great Bend, which nature herself formed.

We are shut away from the rest of the world by the river on the north, east and west, and little lakes on the south. Here we have farms that have never known a crop failure and splendid coal mines. We can see great seams of coal along the river banks and this is fast growing into one of the finest mining districts of Alberta.

Our last meeting was a joint meeting with Glenwood held at the handsome new residence of our vice-president, Mrs. Wm. Jamieson, one of the pioneers of this district. The principal of our consolidated school gave us an address on recent legislation in regard to domestic science equipment, etc., in schools. This led to a lively discussion which resulted in a resolution being drawn up requesting our school board to install equipment for hot lunch, etc. The school board, although approving of the hot noon lunch plan, considered this too great an undertaking for them and tabled the matter for discussion at the annual meeting of ratepayers. We expect an interesting time at the annual meeting, since opinions regarding hot lunches run all the way from a cup of hot cocoa to a good substantial dinner, served by a good cook in a well-appointed dining-hall where up-to-the-minute etiquette is strictly observed, the said etiquette being considered of great benefit to the child, giving him a graceful air of self confidence when he steps into the social world.—Mrs. H. A. Newell, secretary Great Bend U.F.W.A.

## Work Among the Cree

Although our meetings have not been as well attended as we would like, we feel we have accomplished something. From our social service work, especially, we have seen good results. We are also helping to organize other locals, our president having organized two or three. We have in mind at least three more to be organized at the New Year. We have taken steps to do special work among the Cree people. Father Josse has promised to read and explain our work to those that can not read for themselves or speak English. The first week in December we expect to give an evening's entertainment for the benefit of our local hospital and hope to have a good turn out.

We feel that our work would be much easier if the men's local were more active, as we need their help in many ways. There is still a lot of threshing to be done here, and we hope when this and other work is done there will be more time for active work in our local.—Mrs. P. H. Thoreson, secretary, Grande Prairie U.F.W.A.

## Cannot Miss It

Central office had the pleasure of a call from Miss E. Munro, secretary of Springbank U.F.W.A. This local is one of the more recent organizations, and the members had some doubt of their ability to carry on just at first, since a great deal of their time was given to church work in the form of a very active missionary society and ladies' aid. They decided to give the U.F.W.A. a fair trial, however, and after taking up the study of home nursing and first aid and securing the services of a lecturer on this subject, they decided that this was only the beginning of the work they might accomplish, and that the farm women's organization offered something of definite value that they could not afford to lose.

## Stressing Social Side

The members of this local are not neglecting the social side of their club, having met recently with the president for a social afternoon. During the afternoon they combined pleasure with

profit by listening to suggestions for the marketing of poultry by Mrs. Garrison. Another social event of the year was a very successful picnic at which the ladies served refreshments in cafeteria style. The day ended with a dance in the evening. The financial situation of the club was made affluent by means of a booth at the Westlock Agricultural Fair.

The ladies of this club intend to meet every two weeks from now on, since they find that the interest is better sustained in fortnightly meetings than in monthly meetings.—Mrs. Jno. Alton, corresponding secretary.

## New, But Doing Good Work

Although De Winton U.F.W.A. is a brand new local the members are displaying a progressive spirit equal to that of an experienced club. One of their pet projects is the teaching of sewing and gardening in the schools. To accomplish this end a series of contests are being planned to cover three years, a pennant to be given the school which does the best sewing as a school. In addition to this first, second, and third prizes will be given to individuals who display the best sewing. The boys, of course, are not to be left out, as a prize is to be given them for the best collection of wild flowers and insects. The prizes will be given at a school fair to be held in De Winton community hall sometime later in June of the coming year.—Eileen Evans, secretary.

## Young People's Work in Junior Branches

*Alberta's Plan is Four-sided, Educational, Social, Economic and Vocational, and Work is Being Pushed Rapidly Ahead—By S. Margaret-Gunn, Convener Young People's Work, U.F.W.A.*

A VERY definite program of work is being mapped out for junior members along four special lines, viz., educational, economic, social and vocational. This program is not for the purpose of laying down the law regarding the subjects to be taken up but is rather a sign-post pointing the way along various lines on which the young people may be interested.

Arrangements have been made to have fortnightly bulletins sent out from Central office, to all junior secretaries. And in addition these will also be sent to all U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. secretaries, because where there are no junior branches, we wish to stimulate an interest in this work, and an appreciation of the value and importance of club training through the work of junior branches. While in sections where juniors are already organized, it is equally important to have the members of the senior organization in close touch with the various lines of work undertaken by the young people. In this way the whole community will be able to take a keen and intelligent interest in this very vital form of U.F.A. work.

The various club projects have, in most cases, just been brought to a close through school or community fairs, field days, festivals, etc., but winter is the ideal time for study and recreation, so by means of this regular correspondence during the winter months, we hope to correlate the economic and vocational with the educational and social aspects.

### Four Lines of Work

Just a few words re these four lines of work.

First, educational.—The boy or girl who takes a few grains of seed, manages them through soil environment, insect and plant diseases, and produces vegetables, net profits, keeps an accurate-written account of the same, and wins a prize at the club fair, learns that education is not a thing apart, but an "integral part of life." And so it is with all the other club projects, livestock, home economics and scientific agriculture. And through their regular club meetings, they learn to express themselves clearly, definitely and concisely; and by means of papers and addresses and debates, gain invaluable

training for future leadership and efficient citizenship.

Second, economic.—Usually the only money a boy or girl has for pleasure or necessities is what he can coax from his parents. It is simply the old role of charity. There is no economic responsibility. But if he or she owns a pig, or arranges for money to buy a calf, or poultry, or whatever the project may be, the successful raising and marketing of the same will receive the deepest thought and consideration; and the spending of the financial returns will be a subject of grave importance. A great deal of talking is indulged in re giving a rural trend to our young people, but let them get a feeling of real ownership and it will accomplish more along this line than all the books that have ever been written on the beauty of agricultural life.

Third, social.—Our boys and girls need the group to develop the spirit of co-operation, to learn team work, to foster the play spirit. By means of organized effort they can arrange plays, social entertainments, team games, etc. The social advantages for rural young people seem too apparent to need amplification.

Fourth, vocational.—Young people form prejudices and make their vocational choices early in life. We want to see that they have a deep-rooted love of nature and a vital interest in scientific agriculture and home economics, implanted and developed during their plastic years. "As the twig is bent," is nowhere more applicable than here. Only in this way can we have a permanent agricultural population satisfied to remain on the land.

But the ultimate aim of junior work is not only efficient farmers and happy, contented farmers' wives. Some one has said that junior work builds three good ships, ower ship, partnership and citizenship.

Just at present the farmers are making tremendous strides politically. We sometimes wonder if they are prepared for the gigantic task ahead, and if, perchance, they fail, remember their lack of training in the responsibilities of democratic government; bear in mind that the young people of today will be your leaders tomorrow; safeguard the future; organize junior branches.

## Reford Progresses

The Women's Section of the Reford Grain Growers Association, met at the home of Mrs. N. C. Pease, August 13. Reports were given by Mrs. R. J. Rivett, and Mrs. D. C. Van Buren, lectured on Home Nursing and First Aid; these were followed by a discussion. Mrs. C. Gallagher, having been our delegate to a meeting of the Rural Educational Association, gave a report. This was followed by a discussion and a vote was taken whether to be members of this association or withdraw. The majority voted to withdraw. We also decided to give \$20.00, towards purchasing Reford church, which is to be used as a Grain Growers' hall.

Mrs. J. S. Meiklejohn gave an excellent paper on canning, and a reading was given by Mrs. S. V. Bell. There were eight members and five visitors present.

The next meeting was held at the home of Mrs. J. W. Boock. This meeting was not held on our regular day, being postponed until a week later. Neither president or vice-president were present, we elected Mrs. H. Bassingthwaite as chairman. A paper on Our Local Schools and How to Better Them was given by Mrs. R. J. Rivett, followed by a discussion. Six members and three visitors were present. The meeting for October was to have been held at the home of Mrs. J. S. Meiklejohn, on the 8th, but because of the weather we were not able to have it.

Mrs. R. J. Rivett, club-reporter, Wilkie, Sask.

## Had Successful Bazaar

On the evening of November 11, the Clavet Homemakers Club held its annual fowl supper and bazaar in the church at Clavet. In spite of the exceedingly stormy weather there was an unusually large attendance. The supper was all that it was prophesied to be: two long tables being set with plenty of good things to eat. The bazaar was a success also, there being a booth prettily decorated in the front of the church where the articles for sale were displayed. The ladies of the club had each donated several things, among which were beautiful crochets and embroidery work besides many articles of wearing apparel. The program arranged for the evening was all home talent and was greatly appreciated by those present. There were piano solos and also vocal solos as well as one or two good recitations. The affair was a success in a financial as well as a social way, for the proceeds from the supper amounted to \$66.00, and from the booth \$44.80.

The regular monthly meeting of the club was held at the home of the club's president, Mrs. J. A. Perry, on Wednesday afternoon. A large majority of the members were present besides two visitors. The club as a whole decided to send a donation of \$25.00, as a Christmas gift to Mrs. Anna D. Carr, who is crippled and absolutely helpless having been confined to her bed for the last fourteen years.

Plans were discussed for the Christmas tree for the children of Clavet, which takes place Christmas eve at the Clavet church. The meeting was a very enjoyable one for several musical numbers and two interesting papers were read at the close of the business meeting. Tea was served and the meeting adjourned with a vote of thanks to Mrs. Perry, for the pleasant afternoon.—Mrs. Dubois, secretary, Clavet Homemakers Club, Sask.

Wildwood U.F.W.A., is endeavoring to have telephones installed in this district. Prohibition, and politics in relation to women, are interesting our members. We are getting another travelling library.—Mrs. Geo. J. Johnson, Kitcooty.

A new Women's Section of the S.G. G.A. has been organized at Old Wives, with Mrs. Elmer Buckrell, secretary. This club has decided to do something for the young people of the neighborhood, and has applied to Central for the Juvenile G.G.A. constitution.

Strongfield W.G.G.A. reports a club of 30 members, who have accomplished great things this year, one of which is the establishment of a rest room in the town. They have also taken the St. John Ambulance Course in First Aid, have established a local centre, and hope soon to take the second course, Home Nursing.

In the meanwhile, the members are not neglecting their new opportunities as citizens, and are making a study of the new national policy. Our rural women in Saskatchewan are certainly showing themselves very up-to-date.—M. L. B., Sask.

Am writing to inform you that I have been appointed secretary of the Albert W.S.G.G.A. As Mrs. Ardington is moving from the district she had to resign her office. We are very sorry to lose her as she was a great worker.—Mrs. Alex. Somers, secretary, W.S.G. G.A., Albert, Man.

I would like to thank Miss A. M. Archibald for her kindness and trouble in giving the secretaries such a good time during the convention in Calgary, on November 4 and 5.—Mrs. E. Budd, secretary, Excel, U.F.W.A.

We have a flourishing local, which we started in July with a membership of eight ladies, and now we have 20.—Mrs. Geo. Sheldrake, secretary, Wyoming U.F.W.A.



# Only a Few Memberships Left in Our Christmas Piano Club

## ACT NOW BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE!

**D**URING the past many years we have conducted this annual Christmas Club. Hundreds of homes in Western Canada have availed themselves of the many concessions offered and secured standard Canadian pianos at rock-bottom prices and on such terms as could not be surpassed. This club is made possible through the powers of real co-operative buying. When a large number of people buy the same thing at the same time, from the same source, they profit by co-operation. It costs you nothing to join this club. There are no fees or charges, or assessments, yet the membership gives you advantages of the most substantial kind. This club is now organized and will be limited to 100 members. Any responsible person may apply for membership. The only requirement of a Club member is that he is on the market for a piano. By joining the club you are under no obligation to buy, but if you want to buy you will obtain every club advantage if you select your piano on or before the 31st December, 1919. But, remember, while you may have till December 31st to make your selection, the club will be closed immediately 100 members enroll, owing to the approaching shortage of pianos. Join now is the safest way.

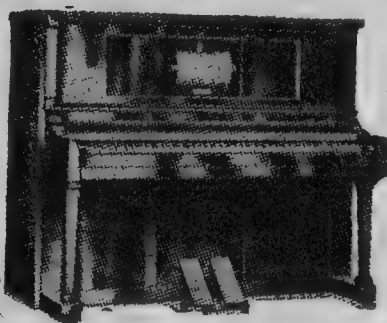
IMPERIAL



Style Colonial

Regular \$400. CLUB PRICE \$355

CANADA PIANO CO.



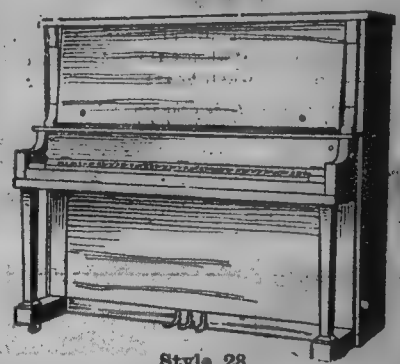
Latest 88-Note Player-Piano

Regular \$725. CLUB PRICE \$650

### Secret of the Club Offer

This club is run in co-operation with the best and oldest firms in the world, such as Gerhard Heintzman, Nordheimer, Cecilian, Bell, Haines, Sherlock-Manning, Canada Piano Co., Lesage, Imperial and Winnipeg Piano Co. REGULAR Pianos are featured at SPECIAL prices and on SPECIAL terms. You have NINETY styles of Pianos and Player-Pianos to choose from in genuine Walnut, Mahogany and Oak cases. Illustrated catalogues with REGULAR and CLUB prices and terms mailed free on application.

REIL



Style 28

Regular \$500. CLUB PRICE \$455

### This is the Whole Plan of the Winnipeg Piano Company's Christmas Club

- 1.—Your choice of any make of Nordheimer, Gerhard Heintzman, Cecilian, Bell, Haines, Sherlock-Manning, Canada Piano Co., Lesage, Imperial and Winnipeg Piano Company's Pianos or Player-Pianos at special club prices until the 31st December, 1919.
- 2.—The terms are one-fifth cash down and one, two or three years to pay the balance, or small monthly payments can be arranged to meet your convenience.
- 3.—A special discount for all cash or extra instalments paid now.
- 4.—The piano will be delivered when you join, or later, if you wish it.
- 5.—The monthly, quarterly, or yearly payments to date from when the piano is delivered.

6.—Every instrument is guaranteed without reserve for ten years. There are no "ifs" or "ands" in the guarantee—just a straight-out guarantee as strong as we know how to make it in writing.

7.—If, after thirty days' trial, the piano is not satisfactory, we will give you your money back on return of the piano.

8.—If the piano is satisfactory after thirty days' use, the club member has eleven more months in which to satisfy himself as to the character of the piano. If it does not then prove satisfactory in every respect, he has the privilege of exchanging it without one penny's loss for any other instrument of equal or greater list value by paying the difference in price (and we sell 90 different styles of the best pianos in the world).

9.—A beautiful \$15 Piano Bench with music receptacle to match the piano is included without extra cost.

10.—Freight paid to your nearest station.

11.—Come into our store or write and select the style of case you prefer, in Walnut, Mahogany or Oak; this is all you have to do.

12.—Each and every club instrument will be personally selected by our president.

GET OUR LIST OF SLIGHTLY-USED PIANO BARGAINS AT FROM \$225 TO \$325.

### Privilege of Exchange

Privilege is given the purchaser to exchange within one year for any New Piano sold by us of equal or greater list value at the time exchange is made—all payments made being placed to the credit of the price of instrument for which it is exchanged. Club open now, and closes 31st December, 1919. There will be a big demand for memberships. Take no chances. Be on hand early or drop us a line asking for any further particulars you may desire. You will then be registered on our books and become a member of the Club.

### Piano Prices will be Higher

Increased cost of skilled labor and materials are the reasons given by the factories for the frequent increases coming through at the present time. To-day in Canada everything points to higher prices for pianos. In England £40 pianos before the war are to-day selling for upwards of £200. Save money and buy your piano to-day.

## WINNIPEG PIANO CO.

333  
PORTAGE  
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STEINWAY, GERHARD HEINTZMAN, NORDHEIMER, HAINES, BELL, SHERLOCK-MANNING, CANADA AND LESAGE PIANOS.  
EDISON, COLUMBIA, GERHARD HEINTZMAN, PATHEPHONE, CURTISS  
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**Economical Purity**

In your soap, purity is not only desirable but its an absolute necessity if you want your clothes to last.

Sunlight Soap is absolutely pure —no fillers or adulterants of any kind: \$5000 guarantee of this.

**Sunlight Soap**

washes clothes beautifully clean —fresh as new—without the wear and tear of the wash board.

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Enjoy Better Baking—  
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## LAKE SUPERIOR FROZEN or SALTED SILVER HERRING

Shipped Direct from Produce to Consumer  
Prices, F.O.B. Port Arthur:—

FROZEN, 100-lb. Sacks	per sack \$4.00
SALTED, 100-lb. Kegs	per keg 5.25
SALTED, 10-lb. Pails	per pail 1.00
SALTED, 20-lb. Pails	per pail 1.50

Dates of Shipment: Salt Fish, December 2; Frozen, December 20.

Order Today. Money Order for Amount Required Must Accompany All Orders.

Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Port Arthur.

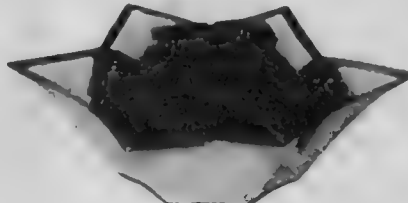
**The Dominion Fish Co. Ltd.**

P.O. Box 516

Port Arthur, Ont.

## Christmas Confections

**T**HERE are so many delicious confections on the market now we are losing the art of making candy at home. But there never were candies half as delicious or half as wholesome as those made in the home kitchen. Many of the fruit confections so easily made at home are very attractive to the eye and taste as well, and are really good food. Coloring, shaping and flavoring go a long way toward making home-made candies attractive. There are vegetable colorings on the market that are harmless; be careful not to use too much. A highly colored candy is disagreeable. The coloring tablets that come in packages of gelatine may be used if the vegetable coloring is not to be had. There are endless flavorings and, again, be careful not to use too much. Lemon,



The New Wholesome Fruit Bonbons.

vanilla, almond and orange extract, essence of peppermint or oil of peppermint, ginger, marmeline or any desired flavoring may be used or some of these may be combined. Use oil of peppermint sparingly. It is very strong and one drop will flavor quite an amount of candy. Oil of cinnamon has to be used in the same way.

Fondant forms the centre of most cream candies. It is rather tedious to make, but once prepared will make up into a very great variety of candies. Fondant may be colored and formed into any desired shape, or it may be used as a filling for fruit, dates, figs, prunes, etc., or the fondant may be used as a centre for chocolates. Color, flavor and shape as desired, then dip in melted chocolate. This chocolate may be obtained from a confectioner and melted in a double boiler over hot water. When the chocolate is melted set the dish in hot water.

### Fondant

2 cups sugar  
1/4 cup boiling water  
1/4 teaspoon cream of tartar

This will make a small amount, but it is sometimes better to experiment with a small amount until one is sure of the process. Put ingredients into a smooth granite stew pan, stir until the sugar is partly dissolved, then set on the range and bring gradually to the boiling point. Boil without stirring until, when tried in cold water, a soft ball will be formed that will pretty well keep its shape. During the cooking sugar will form on the sides of the pan; wet a small brush or rag in cold water and wash this off. When the fondant is cooked (if you have a candy thermometer cook until a temperature of 240 degrees is obtained). Pour the mixture on a slightly oiled plate and cool until the edges may be handled with a wooden spatula, then work the candy back and forth until the mixture begins to lump, after that knead with the hands until perfectly smooth. Put into a bowl and cover with an oiled paper or a damp rag. If the syrup be jarred while boiling, or if the sugar is not scraped down from the sides, or if the mixture is cooked too much or worked when it is too hot the mass will be granular. If this happens, add more water and repeat the process. After 24 hours the fondant is ready to use.

### Using Fondant

Flavor as desired, and for coconut bonbons add some shredded coconut to the fondant. For nut centers cover the nut meats with the fondant or make the fondant into balls and top with a nut meat. Dates, figs, and prunes may be stuffed with the fondant. To make peppermint creams melt the fondant in a dish, set in hot water and flavor to taste with essence or a few drops of oil of peppermint. Tint green or pink, or leave white as desired. When melting the fondant add a few drops of hot water or syrup and stir the fondant all the time. Flavor and use as desired.

### Maple Fondant

2 1/2 lbs. sugar  
1 1/4 cups cold water  
1/4 lb. ground coffee  
1/4 teaspoon cream of tartar

Put water and coffee in saucepan and heat to the boiling point, strain through double cheese cloth, then add sugar and cream of tartar and proceed as in white fondant.

### Maple Nut Fondant

Melt maple fondant, stir in any kind of nut meats, cut in pieces. Turn in an oiled pan. Cool, and cut in bars with a sharp knife.

### Glaze Nuts and Fruits

2 cups sugar  
1 cup boiling water  
1-8 teaspoon cream of tartar  
Put ingredients into a saucepan, stir well and bring slowly to the boiling point. Wash off sugar that adheres to the sides of the saucepan. Boil without stirring until the mixture begins to discolor. Remove from the fire and set in a larger pan of cold water to instantly stop boiling. Remove from the cold water and place in a pan of hot water during the dipping process. Take nuts or fruit separately and dip them from the end of a long pin until they are well covered. Remove from syrup and place on oiled paper. Nuts, grapes, raisins, dates, pieces of orange, candied cherries, preserved fruits or pineapple may all be used for making glaze candies. These do not keep very well and have to be used within a few days of making.

### Quick Fondant

1-3 cup butter  
1 1/4 tablespoons boiling water  
Sifted confectioner's sugar  
Flavoring

Cream the butter, beat in a half cupful of sugar; add half the water, stir in sugar almost to stiffen, add the rest of the water and stir in sugar to knead. Color, if desired, with vegetable coloring. This may be used in any way the other fondant is used.

### Maple Loaf Candy

1 lb. icing sugar  
1/4 cup walnuts  
1 egg  
1 teaspoon marshmallow  
1/2 potato  
1/4 teaspoon marmeline

Work all together and leave to harden.

### Butter Scotch

2 cups brown sugar  
2 tablespoons vinegar  
4 tablespoons molasses  
2 tablespoons water

Boil until it is brittle when tried in



Chocolate Caramels.

cold water. Pour on a buttered platter to cool.

### Divinity Fudge

2 cups white sugar  
1/2 cup corn syrup  
1/4 cup water  
2 eggs (whites)  
Nuts and flavoring

Boil sugar, water and syrup until it hardens in cold water. Have the whites of the eggs stiffly beaten; pour the syrup slowly on the white of egg, beating all the time. Add nuts and flavoring, and when cool enough mold into shape.

### Cream Candy

1 lb. granulated sugar  
1 cup water  
1 teaspoon vinegar  
1/4 teaspoon cream of tartar  
1 teaspoon flavoring

The candy has to be pulled so will delight the hearts of the children. Boil the sugar, water, cream of tartar and vinegar until it snaps when tested in cold water. Add flavoring, pour on greased platter and when cool enough to handle pull until white. Cut in small pieces with an old pair of scissors.

### Velvet Molasses Candy

This is another candy that needs pulling.

1 cup molasses  
3 cups sugar  
1 cup boiling water  
3 tablespoons vinegar  
1/4 teaspoon cream of tartar  
1/4 cup melted butter  
1/4 teaspoon soda

Put butter in a kettle and melt slowly over the fire, then add sugar and molasses. Stir until sugar is dissolved. During the first of the boiling stirring is unnecessary, but when nearly cooked it should be stirred constantly. Boil until when tried in cold water mixture will become brittle; add vinegar just before taking from the fire. Pour into a well buttered pan. When



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cool enough to handle pull until porous and light colored. Add any desired flavoring by pouring a few drops on the candy and working it in. Cut in small pieces with scissors.

### Corn Flake Brittle

2 cups granulated sugar 3 cups cornflakes  
Put the sugar in a flat sauce pan or a frying pan and gradually melt it, stirring constantly over a slow fire, being careful not to burn the sugar; add the corn flakes and stir until they are well mixed. Put in the vanilla and pour immediately into buttered pans.

### Buttercups

2 tablespoons butter 1/4 teaspoon cream of tartar  
1 cup sugar Fondant  
1/2 cup boiling water  
2 cups molasses

Put the butter in a saucepan and when melted add the molasses, the cream of tartar and the water. Bring to the boiling point and boil without stirring until the mixture will form a firm ball when tried in cold water. Pour on a buttered platter and as it cools fold toward centre. When cool enough to handle pull until light colored. Shape on a floured board, having strip wide enough to enclose a piece of fondant one inch in diameter. Pull candy into a long strip and cut in small pieces.

### Chocolate Cream Caramels

4 squares chocolate 1 cup thick cream  
1 cup molasses 1 1/2 tablespoons butter  
1 cup sugar

Mix all the ingredients, place on fire and stir until the mixture boils. Cook until a few drops will harden in cold water. Have well buttered pans ready and pour the mixture in about one-quarter inch deep. Make into squares when nearly cold. Care must be taken not to burn the mixture, and it should be stirred frequently while boiling.

### Cocoa Fudge

1 1/2 cups sugar 1 1/2 teaspoons butter  
1/2 cup milk 1/4 teaspoon vanilla  
9 level teaspoons cocoa Pinch of salt

Melt the butter with the milk in a saucepan, then add the cocoa, sugar and salt, stirring same until dissolved. Cook, stirring occasionally, until it threads from the spoon. Set in a pan of cold water, add the flavoring and beat gently. Directly it begins to thicken it should be poured into a buttered pan and when sufficiently hard cut into squares.

### Chocolate Nut Fudge

4 level tablespoons cocoa 1/2 cup chopped nuts  
1 tablespoon butter 1 1/2 cups sugar

First, melt the butter, then add milk and sugar. After stirring until the sugar is dissolved add the cocoa and boil until it will form a soft ball when dipped in cold water. Stir occasionally during the cooking. Add a pinch of salt, remove from the fire and beat until creamy. Then add the nuts and pour into a buttered pan. Cool and cut into squares.

### Prune Creams

These are very wholesome for the children.

Prunes Sugar Whipped cream  
Soak the prunes over-night and cook as usual. Remove from syrup and cool. Take pits out and fill the centre with whipped cream and sprinkle with sugar.

### Maple Corn Balls

3 quarts popped corn 1/2 cup sugar  
1 cup maple syrup 1 tablespoon butter  
1/2 teaspoon salt

It is better to pop the corn at home than you are sure it is fresh and crisp. One can buy a popper for 25 cents, and the corn in packages. Wet the corn slightly, put one tablespoonful in the popper and shake gently over hot coals until the corn is popped. There is no one thing that delights children more than watching corn pop. Discard any kernels that do not pop. Melt the butter in a saucepan, add syrup and sugar. Bring to the boiling point and boil until the mixture will become brittle when tried in cold water. Sprinkle the corn with salt. Pour the syrup gradually, stirring all the time, over the corn. Shape into balls, using as little pressure as possible.

### Chocolate Dainties

1/2 lb. dates 1 tablespoon orange juice  
1/2 lb. nuts 1 square unsweetened chocolate  
Grated orange peel  
1/2 lb. figs

Put the fruit and nuts through the meat chopper, add the orange juice, a little of the grated rind and the chocolate melted. Mold into balls and roll in granulated sugar or pack in an oiled dish under a weight and cut in squares.

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**T**HE Doo Dads were making fine time on their trip from Central Africa to Australia. Fine weather and favorable winds were helping them along and their good airship was fairly eating up the miles that separate those two distant countries. But the trip is a long and tedious one, even in a rapid airship, for the Indian Ocean, which they had to cross, is one of the greatest bodies of water in the whole world. The Doo Dads were pretty badly growled and soon began to long for more freedom, where they would have room enough to play some pranks and have a little excitement.

At last they saw their chance. As they flew low over the water one fine morning a great whale rose to the surface. Flannelfeet, the Cop, immediately cast the anchor and with great skill succeeded in hooking it in to the giant whale's upper jaw. Then the excitement began in earnest. The upward pull of the great airship prevented the whale from diving and away it started, swimming rapidly on the surface and drawing the airship and the Doo Dads along with it. Then the Doo Dads did a daring thing. They began sliding down the rope to the whale's back.

Old Doc Sawbones was the first to perform this daring feat. He took an umbrella with him to act as a parachute in case he should fall. He landed safely, however, and is now finding the umbrella very useful for it is preventing him from getting a good drenching as the whale blows. One young fellow is holding fast to Old Doc's beard and attempting to catch a flying fish with a pie for bait. Sleepy Sam, the Hobo, succeeded in making a good catch. He was hauling up his fish and having visions of a fine dinner when a sawfish rushed to the rescue of its companion in the sea and cut the line, letting the little flying fish go free, but nearly jerking the hobo off the whale's back in doing so. It would have been the fish, and not the hobo, who would have had the dinner if Percy Haw Haw, the Dude, hadn't rushed to the rescue.

After having a few hours' fun on the whale's back the Doo Dads will resume their journey. They will find it harder to climb up the rope than they did to slide down it. When they get back in their airship how will they get the anchor unhooked from the whale's jaw? But trust the ingenious Doo Dads to find some way out of that difficulty.



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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

## Financing the School

Continued from Page 18

government appropriations for education. Precedents are already established in regard to Dominion government grants to agriculture, to technical education and for the promotion of health. The time is ripe for a nation-wide movement, having for its object adequate national support of the nation's schools to meet the urgent needs of the nation's children.

Today at 11 o'clock, on the 11th day of the 11th month of the year, millions of people paused for a few minutes to think of the debt we owe the gallant men whose lives were so freely given for the preservation and extension of human freedom. I know of no better way of liquidating that debt than by preaching the doctrine of national responsibility for education and by doing all we can to firmly establish that principle in the institutions of this country. General Smuts said the other day that 'Humanity has struck its tents and is once more on the march.' The question which every patriotic Canadian is under a solemn obligation to answer is: Are we in Canada marching too?"

## Getting Women Into Association

Continued from Page 37

they are not fulfilling to any great extent the function which they might, had we a well-developed system of rural education under one counsel, or one head, in which public school, agricultural high school, vocational training, and extension work through institutes and agents, would be moulded into one well-thought-out whole.

I have merely tried in a few words to point out to you the need of women in the organization, and some of the difficulties in getting them there. To each of you in your own district remains the task of bringing about the desired result—my good wishes go with you for your success.

## British Soldiers and the Land

British ex-soldiers, through their National Union of Ex-service Men, are demanding "back pay," by which they mean the difference between the 25 cents a day, which they received as "Tommies," and the \$1.50 a day, which was the pay of the Australian private. Writers to the New World, the organ of the British ex-service men, a discharged soldier proposes a plan for securing the money required for "back pay." He says:—

### The Title to The Land

"All the land belongs to the State, nominally to the Crown. That is a fundamental principle of English law, a survival, I suppose, of the old feudal system. Those who 'own' the land today, 'own' it merely on sufferance. The land was originally given into the possession of individuals only upon one condition—that when it was necessary for them to go and fight for it, they should do so. But gradually, as the feudal system died out, the terms of tenure were altered, so that instead of having to fight for the land they held, the 'owners' were allowed to pay 'rent' for it. And gradually they stopped paying even rent. (I am not, of course, speaking of the rent one pays to one's landlord, but of the rent that the landlord himself should pay to the State for allowing him to be a landlord.)

"Well, this Union has, by referendum, decided that the demand for back pay shall be coupled with a demand that the land shall be restored to the people. By this we mean that the State shall at once proceed to collect the rent which every freeholder ought to pay (to the nation) for the privilege of being a 'landlord.'

"For the 'owners' of small plots and holdings this would be very little. For the 'owners' of large estates it would be a correspondingly large amount. The rate of interest suggested is 5 per cent. per annum on the capital value of the land, the same rate that the capitalists demand when they lend their money to the Government.



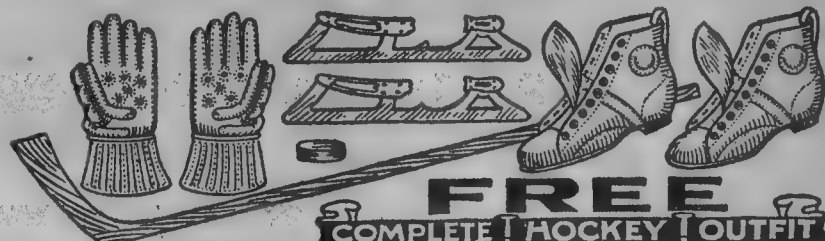
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Hurry up boys! We arrange to stand payment of all charges on your outfit under our reimbursement system, and if you can't sell all the packages we will take them back and give you presents for what you do sell.

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### Sport or Production

"The land for the people—that is the cry today. We have worked and fought to prevent the Germans getting in; now we must fight again to prevent a small clique of Britishers (some of them) keeping it. Royalty owners—landowners under another name—are the greatest curse of the mining industry, contemptible parasites upon the workers who get the coal. The people who 'own' great estates which they use for pleasure, who keep the land idle so that they may butcher birds for sport, are preventing the thousands of men and women who desire to do so from settling on the land (as workers who will help to produce the nation's food). So everywhere we have high prices; coal is so dear that many homes will be fireless during the coming winter; eggs and milk and bread and bacon cost far more than the average worker can afford to pay, while the people who could produce more food; and so lower the price, are unable to get the land they need, because the favored few require it for sport.

"So once again I say: The land for the people. Let those who are putting the land they hold to proper use retain it, subject to the payment of a fair rent to the nation. But let all the land which is not being put to full and proper use be taken from them, and let it be given into

the charge of those who will use it in the best interests of the community.

"We demand our back pay; and we demand the restoration of the land. It is up to the ex-service men of Britain to get both, the former for themselves and the latter for the nation as a whole."

### Ontario By-elections

Toronto.—The Liberals have decided to put up candidates to oppose Hon. Manning Doherty, minister of agriculture, and Hon. W. E. Raney, attorney-general, in the coming by-elections. It is not likely that there will be any opposition to the other six ministers.

The division of research in agricultural economics at the Minnesota University Farm, after having made a protracted study of co-operation by farmers, finds that Minnesota leads all the states in the number of co-operative companies. It finds, too, that Minnesota's lead is not likely to be challenged for many years to come. Sound economic need is cited by the investigators as the basis for a successful co-operative company. "Such a need exists," they declare, "where the present markets give poor service or take too large profits; where the present marketing system is wasteful and expensive, and whenever the farmers by combining can reach better markets with their products or teach themselves to turn out better products."

No man made the land. It is the original inheritance of the whole species.—John Stuart Mill.



# United Farmers of Alberta

Resolutions (continued from Page 24)

cheque or gave indisputable evidence that the farmer was receiving the full amount for which such stock was sold, less recognized expenses and commission."

**Secretaries' convention, Edmonton:**—  
"Whereas, the cleanliness, equipment and general appearance of rural schools leaves much to be desired, and,   
"Whereas, responsibility for these things should be centered in trustees having such schools in charge;   
"Therefore, we would memorialize the department of education to standardize our rural schools along lines similar to the North Dakota plan."

**Mount Pleasant local, Muhlbach:**—  
"Whereas, the U.F.A. has repeatedly asked the provincial government to refund the automobile tax to the municipalities in which the taxpayers reside, the money to be expended on roads, and,   
"Whereas, the reply given to the U.F.A. executive after our last convention was that 'the government was already handing back all the automobile tax to the municipalities,' and,   
"Whereas, the members of this local have made enquiries and have found that so far as the municipality in which they reside is concerned there has been no auto tax refunded by the government, and,   
"Whereas, the only money received from the government for roads has been received in small amounts through the kind offices of our M.P.P., and given for specified work, and,   
"Whereas, we believe that this is an unsatisfactory way of spending the public money on roads as it is likely to influence the votes of persons who benefit by the money or the work done;   
"Therefore be it resolved, that we, the members of this local, request the provincial government to make an annual distribution of money for roads to all municipalities on a per capita basis, and that it be left to the discretion of the municipal council to say where the money shall be spent."

**Three Hills local, Three Hills:**—  
"Whereas, the present system of grading wheat is unfair to the farmers;   
"Be it resolved by the United Farmers of Alberta in convention assembled, that there be a law enacted whereby all wheat that will make first grade flour be graded No. 1, all wheat that makes second grade flour be graded No. 2, and all wheat unfit for flour be graded feed."

**Burns local, Reist:**—  
"That the following resolution drafted by the Kirkpatrick local union No. 651 be endorsed:—   
"Resolved, whereas, in Central Alberta surveys have been made between Empress and Oronation by the C.P.R., since 1912, and,   
"Whereas, part of the grading is completed on this line;   
"Therefore be it resolved, that this convention demand of the proper authorities that this line be completed without delay."

**Doondale local, Etzikom:**—  
"Resolved, that the government enforce the Income Tax as a means of raising revenues instead of resorting to high tariffs, as high tariffs are a tax on all business."

**Resolution from Doondale local, Etzikom:**—  
"Resolved that the seed and feed grain to be advanced to the farmers be delivered on or before March 1."

**Durness local, Lloydminster:**—  
"Whereas, under the present working of the Rural Municipality Act in relation to the levying and collection of school taxes for schools within the municipality some school districts have accumulated large sums collected and held by the municipality in excess of payment by the municipality to the school districts, and on the contrary some school districts have been paid by the municipality more than has been collected in their districts, and,   
"Whereas, the onus of making an approximately correct ratio to meet the

school district's estimates rests upon the municipal council;   
"Therefore be it resolved, by this convention to urge upon the government to amend the Rural Municipality Act that school districts shall receive at the end of the year the total amount of money collected from the taxes if in excess of the school district's estimate, and that money held belonging to school districts collected in previous years be forthwith paid to the districts."

**Craigmyle local, Craigmyle.** To secure time for consideration of resolutions:—



Admiral Jellicoe

Commander-in-Chief of the British sea power during the war, who is now on a tour of the overseas dominions for the purpose of consulting with the various governments on naval affairs.

"Assuming that the convention is the farmers' parliament, and democratic, and, therefore, it belongs to the elected delegates to dispose of as they see fit, and that it is primarily and chiefly for the consideration of resolutions from locals, and inasmuch as year after year an ever increasing number of these are either handled too hurriedly or crowded out altogether at the end of the convention, thereby doing locals, who have at considerable expense sent delegates to present them, an injustice.   
"Inasmuch also as we firmly believe that eternal vigilance is the price of safety, it is therefore with some misgivings and alarm we view the growing tendency towards substitution of executive resolutions for those of it may be several locals' resolutions, not wholly co-related, and thus to that extent overriding, perhaps unintentionally, but nevertheless a very real autocracy,

which we feel it is important to guard against if democracy is to prevail in our organization.   
"Therefore, we would respectfully ask of the convention consideration of the whole question, and would suggest by way of remedy the following:—

"1. To grant the privilege of speaking, or otherwise taking up the time of the convention sparingly; viz., only to those who must be heard.   
"2. That all party politicians be barred.   
"3. That the hearing of outside parties be confined to the evening sessions, excepting only such as the mayor of the city, or clergymen of the church we may be occupying.   
"4. That delegates in charge of resolutions of nearly allied subjects, where there are several that it seems desirable to consolidate be brought together that they may, if possible, agree on a joint resolution, and that notice of same be given convention sufficiently far in advance to enable members of the convention to study its provision. Might we also suggest to the consideration of the convention to the advisability of dispensing with the reading, excepting as called for, the printed reports of officers, committees, executive and even the resolutions. Also, that the printed program be adhered to."

**Clemens local, Cereal:**—  
"Whereas, the members of the Clemens local U.F.A. consider that it is absolutely necessary to the prairie districts to have stricter laws regarding the extermination of gophers;   
"Therefore be it resolved, that we, the members of the Clemens local U.F.A. are in favor of legislation being passed which would make land badly infested with gophers as much a crime as land badly infested with noxious weeds."

**Craigmyle local, Craigmyle.** Re price and handling of wheat:—  
"Resolved, that we protest that the farmer is being very unfairly treated in the matter of the low price paid him for his wheat, we believe wholly in the interests of the millers, and not of the consuming public.   
"This is accomplished:—

"1. By the minimum being set so far below the actual value, being approximately one dollar below that paid on the Minneapolis market.   
"2. By selling our wheat to the millers at around \$2.30 Fort William makes that the maximum, inasmuch as it is inconceivable that the millers will pay more than the set price, or that anyone else can, and compete with them on the Canadian market, if they did.   
"3. By the grading, which we feel was exceptionally severe, wheat that most of us thought ought to have gone at least No. 2 northern, going No. 2 tough, with a consequent drop of ten cents. We anticipate that the consumer will pay the same price for the flour from this that he will pay for flour from the very little wheat that was graded No. 1.   
"4. Again we protest against the silence of a government-assisted press as to the price paid for wheat on the U.S. markets, as well as against the equally dense mystery and secrecy surrounding the doings of the Wheat Board.

**Homewood local, Stratheona:**—  
"Whereas we believe that if there were a great reduction in the number of delegates attending the annual conventions there would be a greater opportunity for the intelligent discussion and fair consideration of the many resolutions and other important business which has to be transacted; also, there would be an immense saving to the locals of transportation and other expenses, and also we believe that one delegate from each local can truly represent the views of a local;   
"Therefore it is resolved, that that part of Clause 3, Section 12, relating to the number of delegates a local may send to the annual convention be amended to read as follows: 'Each local having 50 members or less may elect one delegate to the annual convention, and any local having more than 50 members may elect one additional delegate for each additional 50 members or major portion thereof.'"

**Homewood local, Stratheona.** Regarding automobile license, roads made with the money, etc.:—  
"Resolved that having regard to the universal use of the automobile as a means of public conveyance, we consider that the present amount of the license is an extortion from a large class of the community and a rank discrimination against them in their use of the public highways, and we demand that the license fee shall at once be reduced to a reasonable nominal flat rate, or if it is desirable and fair to discriminate between different types of cars, that weight shall be the deciding factor of such discrimination rather than wheelbase, and that any sliding scale adopted should not exceed \$10 as a minimum or \$15 as a maximum license for any car. Also that as the government state that the automobile license money is put into a special fund for the making and keeping in repair of continuous motor roads throughout the country, we consider that certain definite amounts should be allotted to be spent in large areas in some proportion to the amount collected therein, and that all roads made with these moneys should be properly surveyed and made of standard grade and width by competent road-makers under the direction of the local municipal authorities, and that an annual statement should be issued showing the amount of this special tax collected (in areas) and also where spent."

**Breezeland local, Bowell:**—  
"Whereas the partisan and capitalistic newspapers of Calgary have misrepresented and misquoted a certain



A Battery of Percheron Horse Power.



speech delivered by our president, at Crossfield, Alta., and,

"Whereas, it would appear that they wish by so doing to stir up strife and discord in our organization;

"Therefore be it resolved, that the officers and members of Breezelawn local have every confidence in the ability and leadership of our president, H. W. Wood, and we believe that he is strictly against class legislation of any kind."

#### Queenstown local, Milo:—

"Whereas, from 30 to 40 per cent. of the members and their families of Queenstown local U.F.A. No. 160 have taken chiropractic adjustments with beneficial results, be it known that we adopt a resolution to be presented to the provincial legislature requesting them to endorse chiropractic and to pass a law legalizing the practice of chiropractic, and to establish a Board of Chiropractic Examiners, composed of chiropractors only, to examine and license qualified chiropractors to practice in Alberta."

#### From Fertile Plains local, Maleb:—

"Whereas, the present income tax law requires only persons knowing they have taxable incomes to report the same; and,

"Whereas, its operation is very unfair in many cases;

"Therefore be it resolved, first, that every citizen shall be required to make a report yearly of his net income or net loss; second, that in establishing the net income for any year, the reportee shall deduct from that year's income the amount which the preceding year's income lacked of being taxable."

#### Fertile Plains local:—

"Whereas, the present chattel mortgage system is expensive and inconvenient; and,

"Whereas, there should be facility in the matter of pledging chattel property to secure loans and credits at banks and stores;

"Therefore be it resolved, that some other means be used of safe-guarding prior creditors, in the place of the numerous affidavits now required in chattel mortgages; second, that for the better accommodation of the public registration, districts should be very much smaller than at present, and offices for filing such mortgages should be established in many of the towns, and the filing fee should be reduced to 25 cents."

#### Fertile Plains local:—

"That sub-section 1, of section 4 of the constitution be amended by changing the wording section 11 to section 11 and 14."

#### Fertile Plains local:—

"Whereas, the secret ballot is now in general use in elections for public offices; and,

"Whereas, the open ballot is still used in rural districts for the election of school trustees, thus helping to retain an out-of-date system;

"Therefore be it resolved, that this convention requests the provincial government to amend the School Ordinance, so that school trustees in rural

districts will be elected by the secret ballot."

#### Swalwell local, Swalwell:—

"That this local send a resolution to the convention to the effect that we deem it now expedient for automobile taxes to be so arranged as to allow 75 per cent. of their proceeds to be spent on the roads in the locality from which these taxes are raised."

#### Swalwell local:—

"That this local believes the time has come when the supplementary taxes should be levied in such a manner that the farmer shall not be called upon to shoulder the greater part of the burden, but the town tax-payer shall bear an equal responsibility with his rural brother."

#### Durness local:—

"Whereas, in the formation of rural school districts from time to time by the Department of Education, small pieces of land adjacent to two or more school districts have been left not included in any organized school district, and,

"Whereas, in such cases said lands only pay the nominal educational tax of \$2.00 per quarter-section per annum while able to participate in the benefits of the organized school districts adjoining them;

"Therefore be it resolved, that this convention request the minister of education of the government of Alberta to review such conditions and to include all such isolated parcels of land in organized school districts adjoining them."



A Cold Winter Morning.

joining them that taxation may thereby be more equalised."

#### Silver Willow local, Cousins, Alta.:—

"Whereas, the present system of managing rural schools by means of a local board of trustees is often unsatisfactory, owing to the following causes:

"1. That suitable persons are often unwilling to act as they feel they cannot spare the time to properly perform their duties, or else they dread the inevitable criticism.

"2. That members of the board often fail in their duties from lack of interest (except in keeping down taxes), lack of understanding of their duties, or from lack of sufficient intelligence or common sense."



Jean Du Luth Purity

Owned by Jean Du Luth Farms, Minnesota.

"3. That seldom getting away from their own neighborhood, the members of a rural school board have no means, except by reading, of keeping abreast of modern movements as for instance, that of medical inspection of schools.

"4. That there is often unavoidable delay in the transacting of important business, unless the secretary devotes a great deal of his time to travelling about, which extra work the smallness of his salary does not warrant."

with in the resolutions but of interest to farmers, the speaker shall be invited to give his address at an evening session providing the program committee can arrange it."

#### Home-Made Pork Sausage

Remember, whoever does the work of cutting up the pork carcass should have all pieces closely trimmed, hams rounded, bacon and salt pork square on the corners, ragged edges rapidly decay or deteriorate.

All trimmings can be used in sausage or lard. All meat on the backbone, the trimmings from hams, bacon and shoulders, and the chine, if you wish, will go into the sausage.

The old family recipe calls for forty pounds of meat, a scant pound

of salt (about 12 or 13 ounces), one-fourth of a pound of pepper and one package (about four ounces) of leaf sage ground fine. Cut all pieces about an inch square and mix thoroughly with the seasoning before grinding. Use large, clean bowls, or pans. Metal wash tubs are fine for this, and for handling the lard fat. The grinding can be done at home with an ordinary meat chopper—it always used to be, in fact—but the butcher saves endless labor by putting it through his power chopper. To obtain the best result put it through the chopper twice. Have ready bags about four-and-a-half by 16 inches, made by stitching up, with the seam on the outside, cheese cloth or strong old muslin, with a hem turned once at the top for strength. Stuff these with the meat hard, squeeze down a little at a time, leaving no air spaces, and when nearly full, tie with a string. These should be hung in a cold, dry place.

When ready, tear the cloth down and slice as required. This is the method commonly practiced—H. B. Thomas, Jr., Edgerton, Alta.

Experiments conducted at the Manitoba Agricultural College, in the treatment of fallow for the eradication of Sow thistle, show that wherever the duckfoot cultivator was used persistently and thoroughly on the summer-fallow and the land was kept black, the Sow thistle has been thoroughly eradicated, but on all land on which methods of summerfallow consisted of frequent plowings, or the use of narrow tooth cultivators, discs, or harrows only, this weed still persists.

There are several diseases that attack grasshoppers. Unfortunately, however, none of them, nor all of them together, are sufficient to control the pest. It's left for the farmers to adopt vigorous measures.



Korndyke Foch Pontiac

Owned by Geo. Nevington, Wintburn, Alta.



## HORSES

**HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!!!** A. LAYZELL Company Limited, Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary. Auction sales every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. 250 to 500 head always on hand. Owing to drought in Southern Alberta, horses are cheap. Car loads of one, two and three-year-old Clyde, Percheron and Shire colts can always be secured. Heavy work teams, mares and geldings and nice chunky horses at a snap. Write or wire us for prices—or better, come and attend our sales. Country and pure-bred sales a specialty. Phones: E.5107 and E.5499. Layzell & Durho, auctioneers, for the company. 40tf

**REWARD FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING** following lost horses:—One bay mare, white face and forefeet, age 12, left shoulder, spring colt at side; one white pony mare, brand not sure. Following horses, right thigh: one sorrel mare, four years; one brown gelding, seven years; one bay gelding, white face and feet; one black gelding. Headed for Medicine Hat. Last seen near Lacombe, July 20. Advise R. G. Dentman, Rimby, Alta. 40tf

**A LARGE PROPORTION OF GRAIN FED TO** horses infested with bots and worms is wasted. Peerless Stock Tonic will eradicate them and aid digestion. Write us. Peerless Products Company, Brandon, Man. 2tf

**WILL SELL FOUR PERCHERON STALLIONS**, three and four years old. Price \$700 to \$1,000. Weight 1,700 to 2,000. Enrolment class A. Short of feed. Peter Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 48-3

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERON** stallion, four years old, dark gray, 1,650 lbs. Price \$500. Terms to suit purchaser. Would trade for cattle or young horses. J. Potteville, Jordan River, Sask. 50-2

**SELLING—PERCHERONS, TWO STALLIONS** rising two years, one rising three years. Pair of young mares. Allen Reid, Brandon, R.R. 5, Man. 48-4

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE** stallion, rising five. Price \$1,500. Arthur Townsend, Truxar, Sask. 49-2

**REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION, 1900** lbs., dapple gray, \$800. John W. Wiebe, Horn-dean, Man. 49-3

**PERCHERONS—A FEW YOUNG STALLIONS** and pair of fillies. Feed shortage. Prices low. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 48-4

**FOR SALE—YOUNG CLYDESDALE** stallions, or to club on government plan. J. T. Wilson, Carnduff, Sask. 50-3

**FOR SALE—ONE BELGIAN STALLION, ROAN**, rising four years. Will accept sheep or cattle. Willard H. Scott, Govan, Sask. 50-4

**FOR SALE—WELSH SHEPHERD PONY MARE**, three years old, broken to ride or drive. Price \$150. Chas. Bridle, Elbow, Sask. 49-3

**SELLING—PURE-BRED BELGIAN STALLIONS** and mares, all ages. Robt. Thomas, Grandora, Sask. 42-11

## SWINE

**BIG TYPE REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS**, May and July farrow, both sex. We will breed a number of gilts December and January for customers to our imported boars of the best blood the breed has ever produced. One of our boars is a son of Black Pig, grand champion over all breeds. We guarantee safe delivery, stock that will please, or refund your money. Tucker Bros., Social Plains, Alta. Station, Bindloss. 49-2

**FOR SALE—FIVE BERKSHIRE BOARS**, THE end of March farrow, weight about 225 pounds each. All good ones. To clean up my sale stock we will sell these at \$50 each. Pedigrees free and furnished promptly. Johnstone & Son, Woolchester, Alta. 49-2

**BERKSHIRES—THE LONG SMOOTH BACON** type kind. Easy feeders; prolific breeders. Boars fit for service. Sows fit to breed, or bred to three of the best boars in Manitoba. J. H. M. Ewens, Bethany, Man. 48-3

**SELLING—LARGE REGISTERED YORK-**shires, both sex, April farrowed; bred Manitoba Agricultural College. \$45 to \$55. J. A. Ainslie, Roland, Man. 48-3

**SELLING—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY** swine, either sex, April and May farrow; from imported prize stock. J. B. Wilson, Harris, Sask. 50-6

**FOR SALE—CHOICE DUROCS, EARLY** litters, unrelated pairs and trios. Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 49-5

**SELLING—POLAND-CHINA BOARS AND** gilts, both sex. Price of boars, \$40.; gilts, \$65. E. N. Cooper, Box 46, Stettler, Alta. 49-3

**PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY BOARS, APRIL** farrow, \$50. Good ones. Also hard boar, \$75. W. H. Waddige, Briarcrest, Sask. 49-2

**SELLING—SEVEN POLAND-CHINA BOAR** pigs, fit for December service, out of Long Mag's Bill. Price \$60. D. Heppner, Lowe farm, Man. 49-2

**SELLING—BERKSHIRE SOWS, BRED OR** open; also choice boars. D. A. Robertson, Heward, Sask. 47-4

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS, READY** for service. Delbert Ferris, Sperling, Man. 47-3

**DUROC-JERSEY SWINE. J. J. KERR, GOOD-**water, Sask. 49-2

**SELLING—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE PIGS.** C. Brady, Box 10, Minburn, Alta. 49-2

## HAY AND FEED

**WANTED—HAY, STRAW AND UNTHRESHED** oat bundles. State price and quantity first letter. The E. B. Tainter Coy. Ltd., Taber, Alta. 49-0

**WANTED—500 TONS HAY. QUOTE PRICE** on cars. Chas. England, Box 285, Calgary. 45-3

## LIVESTOCK COMMISSION DEALERS

**FOR GOOD RESULTS TRY STAPLES & FER-**guson, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, with your next shipment. We aim to satisfy. Veterinary health certificate attached to bill of lading means dollars to you. 48tf

## FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified advertisements. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

## CATTLE

**ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE FOR SALE—**Young bulls, also a few yearlings and two-year heifers and a few cows in calf to Roseneath Ringleader (6764), weight 2,200 lbs. Apply Pete Patterson, Rosebank, Man. 48-6

**FOR SALE—6 REGISTERED SHORTHORN** bull calves, six to nine months old. Sired by Sittytan Sultan, International Champion, and imported dams. From \$200 to \$350 each. R. Vaughan Bangor, Sask. 47-4

**FOR SALE—TWO REGISTERED SHORT-**horn bulls and several females due to calf soon, prices moderate. One mile from station. Come between trains and see my herd. W. Forder, Pipestone, Man. 49-3

**FOR SALE—10 BIG GROWTHY ANGUS BULL** calves, 10 months old, best of breeding and priced right. D. Paterson, Forest Home Stock Farm, Berton, Man. 49-4

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—REGISTERED** roan Shorthorn bull, Gipsy Didio, No. 104906, four years old, quiet and sure getter. W. H. Burbridge, Glidden, Sask. 50-3

**CHEAP FOR QUICK SALE—REGISTERED** white Shorthorn bull, Win the War, three years past, dehorned, extra well built, quiet. Stockton & Crane, Wordsworth, Sask. 50-2

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN** bull, five years old, price \$200. Bred by John Graham, Carberry. George Oliver, Carberry, Man. 49-3

**REGISTERED HOLSTEINS—MALES AND FE-**males; also few Guernsey heifers. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 47-8

**CAR LOAD STEERS AND HEIFERS IN EX-**change for registered dairy stock or good breeding ewes. Box 16, Yorkton, Sask. 44-7

**WORLD'S CHAMPION RED POLLED CATTLE,** Jean Du Lath Farm, Duluth, Minn. Bulls for sale. 42tf

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN** bull, rising three years; color roan. Price \$250. C. F. Gentner, Balgonie, Sask. 48-3

**SELLING—ONE CAR GOOD GRADE COWS** and two-year-olds. Feed shortage in reason for selling. Eli Goodwin, Colgate, Sask. 48-4

**FOR SALE—RED-POLLED CATTLE, BULLS** and heifers. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 45 tf

**SELLING—REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS** bull calves. Good condition. Emal Anderson, Box 98, Dubuc, Sask. 49-4

**SELLING—PURE-BRED MILKING SHORT-**horn-bull calf, two months. (Claude Grogan, Treherne, Man. 49-2

**CHOICE REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS** males, eight to 10 months, \$150 to \$200 each. Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 49-7

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD COWS** bulls and heifers. For particulars apply Thos J. Boles, Spy Hill, Sask. 50-3

**WANTED—PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN COWS OR** heifers. Must be from good stock. Floyd Glass, Kerrobert, Sask. 49-3

**BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED-**ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

**SELLING—RED-POLLED BULLS. E. KAED-**ing, Churchbridge, Sask. 49-3

## STOCK—Miscellaneous

**FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULLS, REGISTRY** papers guaranteed; imported bulls, five years, from heavy milking strain; one bull, calved February 20, dam extra heavy milker; sire, C.P.R. Demonstration farm, best blood, \$80; two bull calves, November 6, dam very heavy milker, imported sire, \$40; two coyote hounds, 13 years old; one greyhound, both trained, \$60 per pair; Peking ducks and drakes, \$3.50 each; hens, \$3.00 each. Order early. F. J. Leonard, Dalemead, Alta. 49-2

**FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLIONS,** mares and fillies, ten Shorthorn bulls by imp. Mountain Bard; 20 cows and heifers in calf to Mountain Bard; a splendid lot of Oxford Down rams, one and two shears, also lambs; Yorkshire boars and sows, breeding age. An extra choice lot of Barred Rock cockerels. Stations, Carman and Roland. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 40tf

**ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE 8** extra good bulls, one year old this month, six young cows all in good shape, and good quality; 10 Shetland ponies, yearlings, must sell this month. Pony harness and carts always on hand. Correspondence solicited. R. H. Scott, Alameda, Sask. 15tf

**SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE—CON-**sisting of a few choice bulls which should be at the head of good herds. Females in calf, or calf by side, of the best breeding. Imported and Home-bred Rams and Ewes from best English flocks. Jno. Miller, Ashburn, Ont. 40tf

**REGISTERED GREY PERCHERON STALLION,** seven years, weight 1,960, by Superior; yearling stallion by above; 20 registered Ayrshires; 25 Shetlands; 10 Yorkshire gilts. John Teeco, Abernethy, Sask. 40-5

**SELLING—PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY** boar, seven months old, weight about 200; also sow, same litter, \$55 each. 35 tons hay, \$18 in stack. Further particulars, address Frank O'Higgins, Wauchoppe, Sask. 49-3

**SELLING—PURE-BRED OXFORD—DOWN** rams from prize-winning stock. Mammoth Toulouse geese and single comb brown Leghorn cockerels. Lorenzo Cockrell, Holmsfeld, Man. 48-4

**SELLING REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE BOAR,** age 18 months; matured sows bred. Light Brahma cockerels, \$2.50; White Hulled barley seed, \$2.25 per bushel, bags included. Alex. Jackson, Swan Lake, Man. 49-3

**FOR SALE—COLLIE PUPS (TAN) WITH** white markings) from imported stock, while they last \$8. Also a few choice White Rock cockerels, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. L. A. Harlow, Denzil, Sask. 49-3

**JOHN GRAHAM, CARBERRY, MAN. BREED-**er and importer of registered Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale, all ages, both sexes. 19tf

**FOR SALE—CHOICE YOUNG YORKSHIRE** boars and sows; two Shorthorn bulls, one Ayrshire bull; Early Ohio seed potatoes. A. D. McDonald & Sons, Napinka, Man. 17tf

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED LEICESTER EWES,** either imported or home-bred; bred to imported rams. Also choice Shorthorn cattle, either sex. James Douglas, Caledonia, Ontario. 50-4

**SHORTHORNS AND OXFORD DOWNS, GOOD** quality, reasonable prices. G. A. Todd, Hillview, Man. 48-6

## SHEEP

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD DOWN** rams, shearlings and lambs; sired by (imported) buck; also a limited number of ewe lambs and a few five and six shear ewes. Phone, write or come and see them. T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 39-8

**SHEEP, GOOD GRADE BREEDING EWES** and lambs sired by the best of Shropshire, Oxford and Suffolk rams. There is no better investment than sheep. For sale by Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 42 tf

**FOR SALE—YOUNG GRADE OXFORD EWES,** good type, heavy dense fleeces. Splendid foundation stock. Bargain for someone. Peerless Products Ltd., Brandon, Man. 42 tf

**GOOD BREEDING EWES—FROM \$10 TO \$15** per head. Also 75 pure-bred Oxford and Shropshire rams. G. S. Hawkins, Pasqua, Sask. 42-11

**FOR SALE—90 BREEDING EWES, NEARLY** all rising three years; all raised lambs this year. Price \$17 each. Wm. Hoegl, Gull Lake, Sask. 50-2

**100 GOOD GRADE EWES, BRED FROM REG-**istered Shropshire rams, two to four years old, \$14 each. H. Lovelace, Indian Head, Sask. 50-2

**FOR SALE—SUFFOLK RAMS, SHEARLINGS** and two shears. W. Bowman, Alexander, Man. 47-6

## DOGS

**SELLING—WELL-BRED COLLIE PUPS, PAR-**ents excellent killers, intelligent and obedient. The mother brought the cows up all last summer alone, from one-quarter to three-quarters of a mile. She is also an extra good duck dog. Males, \$7.00; females, \$5.00. Will Wilson, Glendinning, Man. Phone Killarney 92-2-1. Can ship from Killarney or Ninette.

**FOR SALE—WOLFHOUND, PART STAG,** male, 18 months, 28 inches at shoulder, trained, fast and good killer. \$65. E. R. Ramshaw, Nokomis, Sask. 49-2

**SELLING—TRAINED WOLF-HOUNDS, GREY-**stag cross male, 5 years old, \$75; male, 14 months, \$65; female, 14 months, \$50. J. M. Cameron, box 44, Outlook, Sask. 49-2

**FOR SALE—TWO MALE WOLFHOUND PUPS,** Russian and Grey cross, 10 months old, \$35 each. H. Reinitz, Hoosier, Sask. 50-2

**ONE TRAINED WOLF HOUND—FAST, ONLY** \$25. John Christie, Lynden, Sask. 40-3

## GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

**KILL THE LICE ON YOUR HORSES AND** cattle by using Royal Sovereign Animal Lice Killer, absolutely guaranteed. Four-lb. tin, \$1.25; two-lb. tin, 75c. Post paid. Sovereign Poultry Supply House Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.

**ANYONE KNOWING THE WHEREABOUTS** of Harry Franks, last heard of near Regina, Sask., kindly communicate with H. Franks, Avonlea, Sask., who has just returned from overseas.

**FARMERS—REGISTERED LETTER WITH** \$2.00 for particulars to build good rack unloader. Patent applied for. V. G. Ouellette, Was-katenow, Alta. 50-2

**BECOME AN AUCTIONEER. LEARN THIS** profession at home during spare hours. Free particulars from Auctioneer's Training School, Hargrave Building, Toronto.

**SPRUCE WATER TANKS, ANY SIZE OR** shape, factory price. Stronger, cheaper and better than galvanized iron. Quick service. Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg. 19tf

## PATENTS AND LEGAL

**FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD** established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa Office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 38tf

**HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON,** barristers, solicitors, etc., 308-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Canada. Phones, Main 4374-5-6. 15tf

**CASE, EGERTON & 10 ADELAIDE EAST,** Toronto. Patents Canadian, foreign. Booklet free. 11

**RUSSELL, HARTNEY, BARRISTERS, SASKA-**toon. 11

## SITUATIONS

**HELP WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH GEN-**eral farming experience to operate half-section on shares for term of years, everything furnished. Give full particulars and reference first letter—Box 62, Radville, Sask.

**WANTED—YOUNG MAN OR BOY FOR THE** winter or year on farm. Answer, stating wages. E. C. Brown, Box 54, Minto, Man.

## LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

**FENCE POSTS—LUMBER, CEMENT,** plaster, fence wire and other supplies at bottom wholesale prices direct from factory. McCollum Lumber and Supply Co., Union Trust Building, Winnipeg, Man.

**TAMARAC FENCE POSTS—EARLY SHIP-**ment if ordered now. Write for prices. Hunter-McDonald Ltd., 928-930 Sherbrook St., Winnipeg, Man. 49-11

**CORDWOOD—SEASONED WHITE POPLAR,** \$4.25, f.o.b. Arborg. John Saj, Bifrost, Man. 50-4

**CORDWOOD—IN CAR-LOAD LOTS, WHITE** for prices, delivered, at your station. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

**CEDAR FENCE POSTS—CAR LOTS DELIVER-**ed your station. E. Hall, Solequa, B.C. 49-4

## FOXES

**FOR SALE—CHOICE SILVER BLACK BREED-**ing foxes. Ried Bros., Bothwell, Ontario, Can. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

## “The Guide Sure is a Good Seller”

Mr. Frank Harman, Boissevain, Man., followed our advice last year and advertised his poultry offerings early.

He Ran This Ad.

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE** Leghorn cockerels, April hatched, \$1.50. Mammoth Bourbon Red Turkeys, either sex, \$6.00. Frank Harman, Boissevain, Man. 21 Words, Twice, at 7c. a Word, \$2.94.

W. D. Bruce, of Glenavon, Sask., was an “early bird” also. He ran a 14-word ad. on Turkeys and Geese twice in November and twice in December. He said on Dec. 9: “We have had good results—sold all the birds we have to spare.” T. W. Spence, of Rosetown, Sask., used 11 words four times in December for Barred Rocks, and said, December 29: “I did not renew my ad. as the ad. I had was all that was necessary. I am all sold out.”

There are Good Reasons why The Guide Produces Results

**FIRST—**The Guide does more to promote interest in and encourage results for the classified advertisers than any other farm paper in Western Canada.  
**SECONDLY—**The Guide carries the most classified advertising in this field; and you know most people refer to the paper carry the most advertising.  
**THIRDLY—**The Guide has the largest farm-journal circulation in Western Canada and a low rate in proportion.

If We Can Do It For Them We Can Do It For You

Send an Ad. in Today and Try It

The Rate is Economical—Eight Cents a Word, Payable in Advance.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.



## POULTRY

**POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALUMINUM, 90c. 100; celluloid colored spiral \$1.00 100; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.00 doz.; 30, \$3.00; incubator thermometers, \$1.00. Everything for poultrymen. Beautiful catalogue Free. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg.** 61

**FREE ADVICE—IF YOUR BIRDS ARE SICK OR** you need advice on matters pertaining to poultry, write, Expert, care of Peerless Products, Brandon, Man. 47-4

## TURKEYS, GEESSE AND DUCKS

**HIGH-CLASS MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY** gobblers—Bird Bros. strain from hen. First prize Winnipeg. Splendid specimens. \$10 each. Others, \$8.00; hens, \$6.00. Mowbray Bros., Cartwright, Man. 48-2

**MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS AND DRAKES—** \$2.00 each. This advertisement will only appear four weeks. Geo. Somerville, Deloraine, Man. 48-4

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$8.00** to \$15; hens, \$6.00 each, or three for \$15. Weight guaranteed. C. J. Weirick, Fillmore, Sask. 50-2

**CHOICE LOT OF PURE-BRED MAMMOTH** Bronze turkeys, America's leading strain; toms, \$9.00; hens, \$6.00, until December 31st. Order early. Oscar Krauss, Lipton, Sask. 48-2

**FOR SALE—MAMMOTH PEKIN DRAKES,** \$5.00 each. Mrs. B. W. Rampton, Craik, Sask. 48-2

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS,** \$8.00 to \$10, and hens, \$6.00. E. E. Tucker, Fillmore, Sask. 49-3

**SELLING—WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS** toms, \$6.00; females, \$5.00; pair, \$10. H. Gerken, Cabri, Sask., Box 49. 47-4

**MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESSE, MALE OR** female, \$5.00 each until January 1st, 1920. J. T. Bateman, Wolsley, Sask. 47-4

**FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS,** hens, \$3.00; toms, \$4.00. Jas. D. Hamilton, Guernsey P.O., Sask. 50-2

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—DANDY** birds—toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. Hugh McEwen, Sinclair, Man. 50-2

**SELLING—THOROUGH-BRED MAMMOTH** Bronze turkeys, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Carl West, Ogilvie, Man. 48-2

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESSE,** Mrs. T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 47-6

**PURE-BRED BRONZE TOMS, EXTRA GOOD** birds, \$10. Jno. Elliott, Fillmore, Sask. 49-3

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS

**75 PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** healthy stock, guaranteed, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each; Mammoth Bronze Turkey toms, \$8.00. Thomas Scaife, Assiniboine Poultry Farm, St. Eustache, Man. 47-4

**100 BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—EACH \$3.00** Two for \$5.00. Pullets, \$2.00 each. Early hatched; excellent birds. Mrs. John McElmitie, Tofteld, Alta. 48-2

**PURE BARRED ROCKS, SPLENDID BIRDS—** cockerels, \$2.50 to \$4.00; yearling hens, bargain, \$7.50; half-dozen lots. Florence Graham, Melita, Man. 49-2

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** Williamson's famous (3 in 1) stock, \$2.50, \$3.00, and \$5.00 each. Satisfaction positively guaranteed. Chas. Williamson, Vanguard, Sask. 48-2

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** from splendid laying strain, \$2.50 each. O. Kolstad, Viscount, Sask. 50-4

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** Caswell strain, \$3.50 each; two for \$6.00. T. W. Spence, Rosetown, Sask. 50-3

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** \$2.75. John Severin, Langenburg, Sask. 50-2

## LEGHORNS

**SELLING—S. C. W. LEGHORNS, EARLY** hatched cockerels and pullets, \$2.00 each; 12 pullets and cockerels, \$24. Alex. Frazer, Walpole, Sask. 50-2

**HUNTINGTON FARM—S.C. WHITE LEG-** horns. Show and contest winners. Box 282, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 49-4

**CHOICE PURE-BRED S. C. W. LEGHORN** cockerels, \$1.50. S. J. Campbell, Eshbank, Sask. 50-2

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS,** \$2.00 each, prize stock. Joe Foster, Salteasta, Sask. 48-2

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG-** horn cockerels, \$1.50 each; four for \$5.00. Elmer Sand, Edberg, Alta. 50-2

**SELLING—R. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCK-** erels, \$2.50 each. W. F. Collyer, Welwyn, Sask. 50-2

## RHODE ISLAND REDS

**SELLING—RHODE ISLAND REDS—COCKER-** els from prize winning stock. \$3.00 for one or two for \$5.00. Rose or single comb. Also some pullets, \$2.00. Geo. Ringland, Miniota, Man. 48-5

**SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE** Island Red cockerels; good laying strain; beautiful color. \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00. John S. Daley, Fern Lake, Sask. 47-4

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-** erels, \$2.50 each; three for \$7.00. Later birds \$2.00 each; three for \$5.00. Thos. W. Racburn, Briercrest, Sask. 50-2

**SELLING—EXTRA CHOICE PURE-BRED ROSE** Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels and pullets \$3.00 each, hens, \$2.50. Mrs. F. W. Herman, Rocanville, Sask. 50-2

**CHOICE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED** cockerels from prize-winning stock. \$3.50 and \$5.00 each. Chas. Morgan, Verwood, Sask. 48-3

**EXTRA CHOICE SINGLE COMB RHODE** Island Red cockerels, splendid type, \$2.50 each. Albert Robblee, Cayley, Alta. 50-2

## ORPINGTONS

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS,** Clark and McArthur's prize-winning strains, \$3.00 each; trios, \$7.50. Wm. Coleman, Vanguard, Sask. 49-2

**BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, PRIZE-** winning strain, \$4.00 to \$8.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Harold Symons, Wappela, Sask. 49-3

**35 BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS—SIRE** 2nd prize cockerel, 3rd pen cock, \$5.00; mated pens a specialty. J. B. Ober, Brandon, Man. 49-2

**SINGLE COMB PURE-BRED BUFF ORPING-** ton cockerels, \$4.00 each. Grant Glen, Punichy, Sask. 49-2

## WYANDOTTES

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-** dotte cockerels; vigorous and well matured. \$2.50 each. Harold Wiedrick, Kinley, Sask. 49-2

**SELLING—CHOICE COCKERELS FROM TOM** Barron's White Wyandottes (prize winners), \$3.50 each, or \$6.00 per pair. \$5.00 after January 1st. Robert Nisbet, Carman, Man. 50-2

**FOR SALE—CHOICE ROSE COMB WHITE** Wyandotte cockerels. \$3.00 to \$5.00. H. E. Hamel, Camrose, Alta. 49-2

**SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKER-** els; bred from prize-winning stock. \$2.50. Mrs. Parker Boyle, Grandora, Sask. 49-2

**SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKER-** els, \$3.00. Mrs. Wm. Murphy, box 401, Swift Current, Sask. 49-2

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE WYAN-** dotte cockerels. Price \$2.50. All fine birds. Wm. Taylor, Colonsay, Sask. 49-2

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE WYAN-** dotte cockerel, price \$3.00. Borden Dunsmore, Rocanville, Sask. 50-2

**FOR SALE—GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTES** for beauty and profit. Cockerels \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Mrs. A. Keith, Carlyle, Sask. 50-2

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, REGAL** strain, \$2.00 each. Mrs. Milne, Newdale, Man. 49-2

## SUNDREY BREEDS

**CHOICE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—** Toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Unrelated. Toulouse ganders, \$7.00. Single comb black Minorcas; cockerels, \$4.00 and \$5.00. No mut. Rose Comb Reds. Cockerels, \$4.00. A. M. Crandell, Purple Stock Farm, Crandell, Man. 48-3

**SELLING—PURE-BRED ROULEN DUCKS** and drakes, \$4.00 each; \$3.50 each for two or more, from Brandon Winter Fair first prize winners; Barred Rock cockerels, \$5.00 each. W. J. Sanders & Son, Killarney, Man. 50-2

**SELLING—BUFF ORPINGTONS, YEAR OLD** hens, \$1.00; cockerels, \$2.00; three for \$5.00. White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00. C. M. Brett, Francis, Sask. 48-3

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, TOMS, \$2.00;** hens, \$7.00; Also White Rock cockerels, \$3.00 each. Mrs. A. D. Naismith, Wawanesa, Man. 44-10

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-** horn and Barred Rock cockerels—Laying strain Choice \$3.00 each. Barred Rock pullets, \$1.50. Evelyn Bond, Truxax, Sask. 48-3

**WHITE WYANDOTTES, WHITE MINORCAS,** White Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds. Box 154. J. B. Powell, Wapella, Sask. 40-2

## FARM MACHINERY

**SELLING—NEW UNITED GRAIN GROWERS'** four-bottom heavy-duty independent-beam power-lift tractor, gang, stubble and breaker bottoms complete. F.O.B. Shaunavon, \$6.00. Further particulars, Hannah, Box 45; Shaunavon, Sask. 48-2

**FOR SALE—FIVE-FURROW COCKSHUTT EN-** gine gang, independent plows, power lift, stubble bottoms. In A1 shape. \$400 cash. John Grierson, Alexander, Man. 47-4

**FOR SALE—ONE GAAR SCOTT SEPARATOR,** 36 x 60, used a few years. Will sell cheap. Write L. Peteghan, c/o Bank of Montreal, Duck Lake, Sask. 50-3

**WILL TRADE 12-25 WATERLOO BOY TRAC-** tor for cattle; tractor good as new, used about three months. John Gordon, Innisfree, Alta. 50-2

**SELLING—UNITED GRAIN GROWERS' EN-** gine disc No. 90. Forkner Cultivator No. 107, nearly new. H. T. Gayton, Govan, Saskat- chewan. 48-2

**EXCHANGE—20-H.P. INTERNATIONAL TRAC-** tor for Fordson. L. E. Townsend, Clandeboye, Man. 48-2

**FOR SALE—TITAN 10-20 MOODY SEPARATOR** Hamilton plows, both bottoms; cheap if cash, or will trade for cattle. Box 40, Strome, Alta. 49-2

**FOR SALE—ONE GRAND DETOUR "CASE"** three-furrow plow. Plowed 500 acres. Oswald Rogers, Plumae, Man. 48-3

**TRADE—15-30 TWIN-CITY TRACTOR FOR** horses or cattle. E. Smith, Makepeace, Alta. 50-2

**SELLING—14-INCH THREE-BOTTOM OLIVER** engine plow, \$125. Rastall Ltd., Broadview, Sask. 48-2

**FOR SALE—TWIN CITY TRACTOR 12-24, OR** would trade for steam traction. Write George W. Taylor, Valley River, Man. 50-2

**FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ONE 12-25 AVERY** tractor, never used, brand new. Part terms arranged. Box 72, St. Boniface, Man. 50-2

**WANTED—STEAM TRACTOR, 22-30 H.P., J.** Bartlett, Friedenstal, Alta. 48-2

**SELLING—MARTIN DITCHER. BOX 529** Elkhorn, Man. 48-2

## RAW FURS

**WANTED—RAW FURS. WHAT HAVE YOU?** What Price? Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ontario, Canada. 45-9

## GOATS

**ANGORA GOATS—FULL GROWN MALES.** Crated, \$15.00 each. F. W. Wright, Astwood Ranch, Preecerville, Sask. 48-3

## FARM LANDS

**186 A. HIGH-GRADE CORN FARM, \$15,810.** Unusually good stock farm, all natural blue grass land, about 70 acres rich creek bottom A-1 corn soil; near big RR town; only 17 miles city of 90,000. 110 acres for the plow full of fertility; abundantly watered; well-fenced blue grass pasture for 50 head; much fruit. Nine-room house, painted barns, &c. Highest quality and lowest price describes this bargain at \$15,810, terms. Details page 73, Strout's Fall Catalog, Farm Bargains, 23 States; copy free. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, 208 B.O., Plymouth Building, Minneapolis.

**FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR** sale, cheap, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200 to \$300 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, 436 Main Street, Winnipeg.

**ASHE & DICKINSON LTD., PORT HANEY,** British Columbia, real estate and insurance agents, notary public. We specialize in Maple Ridge farm lands, over 12 years in the district. Write us for information and list of farms for sale. F. H. Ashe, Port Haney, B.C.; L. H. Dickinson, Port Hammond, B.C.

**800 ACRES, ABOUT 640 ACRES BROKEN REST** pasture. Good spring runs all year round; 250 acres summer fallow. This is one of the best paying farms in the district—no crop failures. Good buildings. Full particulars. G. Swain, Aylesbury, Sask. 50-2

**HALF-SECTION—200 ACRES UNDER CUL-** tivation, fair buildings, good well, 13 head horses, farm implements. Good wheat land, five miles from Eaton (Eaton-Eloise Line). For price and terms apply D. McLean, Cornfield, Sask. 48-2

**FOR SALE—HALF-SECTION, FOUR MILES** from Castor; level roads; feeding 70 head cattle and horses. Must sell. Write for particulars, W. Dunington, Castor, Alta. 50-2

**FARMS TO RENT—SEVERAL GOOD FARMS** to rent. Tenant to furnish seed and give one third crop. Geo. Innes Co. Ltd., Innes, Sask. 49-2

**FOR SALE—160 ACRES—70 ACRES SUMMER-** fallow; four miles from town. \$25 per acre. \$500 cash; balance, 1/2 crop. Geo. Innes Ltd., Innes, Sask. 49-2

**I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE FARMS** Will deal with owners only. Give description location and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo. 42-3

**FOR LIST OF FARM LANDS FOR SALE IN** the Portage la Prairie and Oakville district, write, S. J. Newman, Real Estate Agent, Portage la Prairie, Man. 48-7

**SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH** no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb. 40-8

**FOR SALE—160 ACRES LAND. \$20 PER ACRE.** Good buildings, flowing well, 80 tons hay. Communicate: J. Michaud, Brightview, Alberta. 49-3

**FARMERS—WANTED: LISTING OF FARMS** or land for sale for U.S.A. agents. Write us asking for listing forms. United Sales Agency, 302 McIntyre, Block, Winnipeg. 50-2

**WANTED—HEAR FROM OWNER OF FARM** or unimproved land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin. 48-2

**FOR SALE—HALF-SECTION, NEW BUILD-** ings; full set implements; horses; at \$7,000, \$3,000 cash. Box 62, Radville, Sask. 48-2

**CHAPLIN'S FARM CATALOGUE, POSTPAID,** Boston.

## HONEY

**PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY IS ALL SOLD AND** we thank our customers for their liberal patronage. We have increased our apiaries and are looking to greater products next year. Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ont.

**"PURE AS THE BEE MADE IT"—CLOVER,** fall flowers and buckwheat honey. Weir Bros., 60 Chester Ave., Toronto. 48-2

**60 LBS. CLOVER HONEY, \$16.80. WILBER** Swagge, Dunnville, Ont.

## SEED GRAIN

## SEED TESTING

Guide subscribers who wish to have seed grain tested for purity, grading and germination may have same done, free of charge, by sending samples to Dominion Government Seed Branch at Winnipeg or Calgary. Ten tests will be made free for any one farmer, after which a nominal fee is charged.

**SELLING—A LIMITED QUANTITY FIRST** generation registered Marquis (Lang's Selection). Scored possible for purity 1918 and 1919. Product can be registered as second generation. Sold only in two bushel sealed bags, \$5.00 bushel, f.o.b. Indian Head. Money returned if stock sold out. Angus MacKay Farm Seed Co. Ltd., Indian Head, Sask. 50-2

**SEED BOOK READY FOR MAILING EARLY IN** December. The Guide is publishing a seed book which deals in a comprehensive manner with the whole question of improved seed. If you are interested in raising more bushels of better quality write for a copy of this book. A postcard will bring it. The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 48-1

**SELLING—RED BOBS WHEAT, SEVEN TO 10** days earlier than Marquis; seed obtained from Seager Wheeler and The Guide. Grown under the rules of the Seed Growers' Association. price \$10.50 per bushel, bags included. W. R. Brockington, Sunnyside Seed Farm, Elva, Man. 48-8

**PURE MARQUIS WHEAT, GROWN FROM** prize-winning registered seed secured through Guide. Eligible for registration; purity guaranteed. Germination 99% in four days. Cleaned fit for registration, \$3.00 per bushel, immediate sale, sacks extra or send yours. Henry Young, Millet, Alta. 50-3

## SEED GRAIN

**SEED WHEAT No. 1, FREE NOXIOUS WEEDS.** Marquis and Red Fyfe, grown from pure stocks. Sample on request. Cleaned and bagged, \$2.40 per bushel, or will hold till 1st March at \$1.00 per bushel; deposit bags. Two bushel 55c. extra. Geo. B. Seabrook, Plunkett, Sask. 49-2

**GET STARTED RIGHT BY GETTING KITCH-** ener wheat. Wheeler stock, grown under rules and inspection of Seed Growers' Association. Limited quantity \$5.50 bushel. Quality guaranteed; sacks at cost. Wm. Servage, Elie, Man. 50-3

**FOR SALE—CARLOAD CLEAN FEED OATS;** 2,000 bushels regenerated Banner Seed Oats, free from noxious weed seeds. Price right. Send five-cent stamp for sample. J. S. Patterson, Quilt Lake, Sask. 48-4

**FOR SALE—500 BUSHELS PURE THORPE** barley, grown from seed obtained from Seager Wheeler. Weighs over 50 lbs. measured bushel, \$2.25 per bushel, cleaned; bags extra. Yielded 50 bus. per acre. Alex. de Vit, Treherne, Man. 48-4

**KITCHENER WHEAT, SEAGER WHEELER** stock, \$3.50 per bushel, bags included. Wm. Hanson, Tessier, Sask. 48-4

**NORWAY KING SEED OATS FOR SALE—** Enormous yields, pure, and cleaned, \$1.75 bus. Vincent Baldoock, Luseland, Sask. 48-3

**SELLING—ENGLISH BANNER SEED OATS.** 90c per bushel, f.o.b. Bangor. Car lot. Sample on request. E. J. Gunn, Bangor, Sask. 47-2

**RED BOBS WHEAT FOR SALE—\$3.50 PER** bushel, sacked. Percy Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask. 49-2

**CHOICE SEED BARLEY, SIX ROWED, \$1.75** per bushel, bags included. J. Waldron, Elbow, Sask. 49-2

**SELLING—RED BOBS WHEAT, \$10 BUSHEL.** Seed obtained from Seager Wheeler, 1918. Chas. Harvey, Dafoe, Sask. 49-4

**2,000 BUSHELS BANNER OATS, 85c. F.O.B.** Oakshela, Sask. Rastall Ltd., Broadview, Sask. 50-3

**WANTED—DURUM SEEDWHEAT, SELLING—** Newmarket Seed Oats; also Silver King barley. Samples on request. Frank Kerr, Redvers, Sask. 49-4

**FOR SALE—IMPROVED BANNER SEED OATS,** 90c. per bushel, f.o.b. Gull Lake, Sask. J. F. Burnett. 48-2

**SELLING—ONE CAR ONE AMERICAN BAN-** ner oats for seed. Sample on request, 90c. bus. Cummins, Strathclair, Man. Box 54. 50-3

**SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, 21c-** pound, cleaned and bagged. J. Ferguson, Guernsey, Sask. 50-4

**WANTED—TWO CARS RED FIFE SEED** wheat. Quote prices to J. A. Dobbin, Parbag, Sask. 50-2

**1,000 BUSHELS MARQUIS WHEAT, \$2.35; LESS** than 50 bushel lots, \$2.50. Also car feed oats. L. W. Wilson, Watson, Sask. 50-4

**FOR SALE—SEED AND FEED OATS. APPLY** R. Vaughan Bangor, Sask. 47-4

## "EASTLAKE" TANKS



Cheapest because they're the Best

**THE "Eastlake" Round End** Stock Tank is very popular. Made of highest quality, heavy galvanized iron; the heavy tubing is firmly locked on and the strong angle iron braces are formed around the tubing. Slide seams have double row of rivets. Bottom is turned up inside—the at-once construction known.

"Eastlake" Tanks are right in every rivet. All styles including House Tanks, Clusters, Granaries, Hog Troughs, Gasoline and Coal Oil Tanks, Wagon Tanks, Snow Melters, Feed Cookers, etc., Well Curbing, Corrugated Culverts, Garages.

Ask for folder on the Tank you want.

The **Metallic Roofing Co.** Manufacturers Limited  
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**"N" GASOLINE and KEROSENE ENGINES**

Dust Proof.—The crank case is enclosed. The crank runs in oil, adding double to the life of the engine.  
 Frost Proof.—Not necessary to drain off the water in freezing weather. Starts easy in cold weather. Economical on fuel. Built to last a lifetime. Every engine guaranteed.  
 A NOVO Engine may cost a little more but it is cheaper in the long run. Over 40,000 now in use. Send for Catalogue No. 60.



**LONDON CONCRETE MACHINERY CO., Limited.**  
 Dept. X, LONDON, Ont.  
 World's Largest Manufacturers of Concrete Machinery.

## Live Poultry

### NOTE OUR PRICES

Hens, 5 lbs. or over, fat, per lb.	20c
Geese, fat, per lb.	23c
Geese, good condition, per lb.	20c
Ducks, fat, per lb.	23c
Ducks, in good condition, per lb.	20c
Turkeys, No. 1 condition, 9 lbs. or over, per lb.	29c
Turkeys, good condition, per lb.	26c
Chickens, No. 1 condition	

Hens, under 5 lbs., good condition, lb.	17c
Eggs, new laid, per doz.	60c
Butter, per lb.	48c

Highest Market Price  
 Prices live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Shipping crates prepaid in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Dressed Poultry, dry plucked, heads and feet on, undrawn, also bled, 4 cents above prices for live weight.

**Royal Produce Trading Co.**  
 97 AIKENS STREET, WINNIPEG, Man.

## Boys and Girls

### MAKE \$2.00 PER WEEK

Selling our Toilet Soap. Nice pleasant work after school hours; no money necessary.—Apply P.O. Box 865, Winnipeg.

### Preparing Furs for the Market

Wrong methods of skinning, stretching and drying pelts causes the loss of thousands of dollars to trappers every year. The right methods to follow are just as easy if you know them—and here they are:

Skinner methods are of two kinds, "casing" and "open." Casing means peeling the skin off whole. Open means ripping the skin down the belly.

Animals which should be cased are the following: Mink, marten, weasel, opossum, fox, fisher, skunk, civet, muskrat, wild cat, otter, lynx, wolf and wolverine. Open skinning should be used with coon, badger, beaver, bear and cougar.

The following skins, before they become too dry, should be turned fur side out for shipping: Fox, lynx, fisher, wolf, marten, wolverine and wild cat. Leave the others, which are cased, pelt side out.

To case a skin, cut from the root of the tail down the inside of each hind leg to the foot. Then pull the skin carefully over the body and head. The tail should be skinned and the bone removed, except for muskrat and opossum. These two can be cut off as they are worthless. Skinning is made easier by suspending the carcass from something, doing this by means of a strong cord tied around the hind legs. Draw the skin from the front legs. Cut off the ears—downward toward the head. Cut the skin loose about the nose and eyes.

In using the open method, cut from point of jaw to vent, also down back, hind legs and inside of front legs. Lynx, mountain lion, bear—which are valuable for rugs or mounting—should be skinned on the legs clear to the toes, leaving the claws attached. Smaller animals, valuable only as furs, may have the legs cut off.

Be sure to clean every bit of flesh and fat from the skins, using extreme care to avoid cutting.

Steel stretchers, which can be had in just the right shape for different skins, give the best results. Improper stretching may make skins almost valueless.

When the skins are on the stretchers, put them in a cool, dry place—never in the sun or near the fire. Dry them just enough to prevent shrinking and wrinkling. If you find that a skin has become too dry to turn, soften a little with a damp cloth. But be sure to let the dampened spots dry out before shipping.

Do not use patented preparations for curing—just the natural drying.

# The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., December 5, 1919.  
**OATS.**—There has been a strong tone to the local market and futures have advanced somewhat since a week ago. Demand for cash oats has been well maintained until today when buyers filled their requirements for the tonnage in sight and reduced their prices accordingly. Boats are still loading and sailing from Port William and Port Arthur.  
**BARLEY.**—Buyers have continued to take No. 3 C.W. barley at fancy premiums. They reduced the premium today and are now bidding ten cents over December delivery price. Lower grades are still in poor demand.  
**FLAX.**—No. 1 N.W. flax today is worth \$5.25 per bushel, or an advance of 25 cents since a week ago. December futures have advanced 40 cents. The demand for cash flax in Duluth has caused a very sharp advance in prices.

### WINNIPEG FUTURES

	1	2	3	4	5	6	Week Ago	Year Ago
Oats—								
Dec. 83	84	84	84	84	85	81	78	
May 85	87	87	87	87	88	84	82	
Barley—								
Dec. 138	139	137	139	137	140	135	103	
May 138	141	139	140	139	141	135	110	
Flax—								
Dec. 487	498	519	520	522	523	481	322	
May 485	492	507	504	506	505	481	329	

### INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending December 3 was as follows:

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Calgary	Wheat	80,623	8,060	1,536,343
	Oats	53,725	19,650	327,891
	Barley	10,241	6,764	17,382
	Flax	111	182	182
	Rye	111	5,629	5,629
Moose Jaw	Wheat	1,502	9,303	340,355
	Oats	20,881	14,906	198,970
	Barley	750	6,056	6,056
	Flax	750	5,626	5,626
	Rye	750	1,270	1,270
Saskatoon	Wheat	39,444	1,441	460,214
	Oats	64,473	25,637	432,793
	Barley			1,538

### INITIAL WHEAT PRICE

The cash payment paid the producer from August 16, 1919, until July 31, 1920, or such later date as may be ordered by the Canadian Wheat Board, is as follows:

No. 1 hard	\$2.15
No. 1 Manitoba northern	2.15
No. 2 Manitoba northern	2.12
No. 3 Manitoba northern	2.08
No. 1 Alberta red winter	2.15
No. 2 Alberta red winter	2.12
No. 3 Alberta red winter	2.08
Special No. 4	2.02
Special No. 5	1.91
Special No. 6	1.81
Rejected No. 1 northern	2.04
Rejected No. 2 northern	2.01
Rejected No. 3 northern	1.96
Smutty No. 1 northern	2.06
Smutty No. 2 northern	2.03
Smutty No. 3 northern	1.99

These cash payments are basis in store public terminals at Fort William.

### MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$3.05 to \$3.25; No. 1 northern, \$3.00 to \$3.10; No. 1 red, \$2.75 to \$2.95; No. 2 dark northern, \$3.00 to \$3.20; No. 2 northern, \$2.95 to \$3.05; No. 2 red, \$2.70 to \$2.90; No. 3 dark northern, \$2.95 to \$3.15; No. 3 northern, \$2.90 to \$3.00; No. 3 red, \$2.65 to \$2.85. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$2.80 to \$2.90; No. 1 hard, \$2.70 to \$2.80. Durum—No. 1 amber, \$2.39 to \$2.47; No. 1, \$2.24 to \$2.30; No. 2, \$2.27 to \$2.44; No. 2, \$2.18 to \$2.27; No. 3 amber, \$2.22 to \$2.30; No. 3, \$2.15 to \$2.20. Oats—No. 2 white, 75¢ to 77¢; No. 3 white, 75¢ to 76¢; No. 4 white, 72¢ to 75¢. Barley—Choice to fancy, \$1.41 to \$1.45; medium to good, \$1.35 to \$1.40; lower grades, \$1.23 to \$1.34. Rye—No. 3 \$1.50 to \$1.51. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$5.36 to \$5.46.

## The Livestock Market

### WINNIPEG

United Grain Growers Limited, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man., report receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards, for the week ending December 5, 1919, as follows:

Cattle, 10,738; calves, 660; hogs, 4,175; sheep, 1,358.

Last Monday's market opened up strong, but as the week advanced southern and eastern markets developed a weaker tone which has, today, reacted on this market to the extent of at least a 50 cent decline all round, and it takes a mighty good 1,200 to 1,300-pound well-finished steer to bring over \$11.50. We do not anticipate any stronger markets within the next two weeks, after which time we look for a steady market with perhaps improvements from time to time. The stocker,

feeder and heifer market is much the same on the quality stuff, there being quite a number of buyers here stocking up, but they all naturally want the good stuff which is keeping prices on this class fairly firm.

In the sheep and lamb section prices have been steady, best lambs bring \$13.00 and best sheep \$9.50.

The hog market has shown considerable strength this week, going to 16 cents for select yesterday; this is due, however, to a local condition and cannot be considered steady at this.

We would strongly advise all those who are in the market for stockers, feeders or breeding heifers to get in touch with us as soon as possible, as markets are, undoubtedly, at their lowest level and should be taken advantage of by those who possibly can do so.

Do not forget to have health certificate accompany every cattle shipment. See that same is turned in the Government Health Inspector's Office, Union Stock Yards, immediately upon arrival, so that you cattle will be unloaded into "clean area" pens where feed and water will be awaiting for them.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

### Butcher Cattle

Extra choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.	\$11.00 to \$11.50
Choice heavy steers, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.	9.50 to 10.00
Medium to good steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs.	8.50 to 9.50
Fair to medium steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs.	7.50 to 8.25
Common to fair steers, 800 to 900 lbs.	5.50 to 7.50
Choice fat heifers	9.00 to 10.00
Good to choice cows	8.00 to 9.50
Fair to good cows	6.00 to 7.50
Canner and cutter cows	4.00 to 5.50
Best fat oxen	7.00 to 8.00
Canner and cutter oxen	5.00 to 7.00
Fat weighty bulls	6.50 to 7.00
Bologna bulls	5.50 to 6.25
Fat lambs	12.00 to 13.25
Sheep	5.00 to 9.00
Veal calves	7.50 to 9.50

### Stockers and Feeders

Choice weighty good colored feeders	\$ 9.00 to \$10.00
Common to good stockers and feeders	6.00 to 8.50
Best milkers and springers	85.00 to 110.00
Fair milkers and springers	50.00 to 75.00

### Hogs

Selects fed and watered	\$16.00
Lights	9.00 to 14.50
Heavies 300 to 350 lbs.	11.00 to 12.50
Heavies 350 lbs. and up	10.50
Medium sows	10.00
Stags	7.50 to 10.00
Boars	3.00 to 8.00

### CALGARY

Receipts.—This week's Alberta Stock Yards receipts: Horses, 340; cattle, 8,588; hogs, 1,038; sheep, 2,657. Last week: Horses, 536; cattle, 9,068; hogs, 1,447; sheep, 3,349. Corresponding week a year ago: Horses, 180; cattle, 5,275; hogs, 3,880; sheep, 1,409.

**CATTLE.**—With only moderate receipts and an active demand for all classes of cattle, a good, steady market was maintained throughout the week. Good butcher steers were greatly sought after, and prices were strong on good stuff. We quote choice heavy butcher steers \$10.50 to \$12.00, with medium and good steers \$9.00 to \$10.00, and common and rough killers from \$7.50 up. Both local and eastern buyers were after good cows and heifers, and we sold a considerable number from \$9.00 to \$9.25. We quote choice fat cows and heifers \$8.25 to \$9.25, fair to good \$7.00 to \$8.00, and common cows carrying a little flesh \$6.00 to \$7.00. Canners and cutters were slightly stronger at \$4.00 to \$5.50. The few bulls offered brought \$6.00 to \$6.50 for heavy butchers, and \$5.00 to \$5.75 for bolognas. All the feeder steers were cleaned up at \$8.00 to \$9.00, and stocker two-year-olds \$7.25 to \$8.00, with yearling steers \$6.00 to \$7.00, according to weight and quality. Stocker heifers move slowly at \$5.00 to \$6.00, but light killing heifers sold readily at \$7.00 to \$7.50. Veal receipts were light,

### The Grain Growers' Guide

choice calves bringing \$7.50 to \$8.25, and rough or thin calves \$6.00 to \$6.50.

Top price on cattle a year ago, \$13.50.

**HOGS.**—Receipts light and market lower. Our early week's hogs brought \$16.00, Thursday's sold at \$16.50 and Friday's hogs made \$16.00.

Top price on hogs a year ago, \$18.10.

**SHEEP.**—Fairly liberal receipts, with slight advance in prices. We note No. 1 lambs \$11.00 to \$12.00, Number 2 lambs \$8.00 to \$9.00, fat wethers \$9.00 to \$10.00 and fat ewes \$8.00 to \$9.00.

With a steady clearance from the yards each day, and keen competition on butcher cattle, we believe that prices will be maintained from now on, and those having killing cattle to sell, will meet with a ready sale.

### EDMONTON

This week's receipts: Cattle, 1,815; hogs, 63,040; sheep, 7,400; with lighter receipts. Cattle market advanced slightly on all classes. Demand for fat butcher stuff good. Hog receipts heavier, all offerings found ready sale at \$16. Sheep and lambs \$10.00 to \$11.00, thins \$7.00 to \$8.00, fat wethers \$7.50 to \$9.50, ewes \$7.50 to \$9.00.

### SOUTH ST. PAUL

December 3.  
**CATTLE.**—Easier feeling prevailed in the cattle trade today. A few fleshy steers in the \$11.00 to \$12.00 spread were shown early. Packers' bids were 15 to 25c lower on beef and butcher stock generally. A few choice Minnesota Shorthorn heifers sold to an outsider at \$11.50 and some blacks reached \$10.00, but bulk of the stock cashed at \$6.00 to \$8.00, with sorting closer and with cutters and canners saggy but still mainly at \$5.00 to \$6.00. Bulls were eased off some but best reached \$7.75 and bulk drew \$5.50 to \$6.75. Feeders and stockers, barring best kinds, were unevenly lower and slow. Veal calves held steady. Dairy cows dragged.  
**HOGS.**—The hog market looked about steady to 5c higher today. Packers bid up to \$13.75. The low end of the range looked about \$13.50 steady with yesterday. The bulk of the sales were made at \$13.70 and \$13.75, with boars steady at \$5.00 to \$8.50.  
 The best lambs brought \$15.50, other classes from \$5.00 up to \$13.00. The best ewes brought up to \$8.50 and others down to about \$3.00.

### CHICAGO

December 3.  
**Hogs.**—Market weakening; bulk, \$14.10 to \$14.50; top, \$14.60; heavy, \$14.10 to \$14.50; medium, \$14.15 to \$14.60; light, \$14.00 to \$14.50. Cattle—Beef steers, medium and heavy, choice and prime, \$18.50 to \$20.75; medium and good, \$14.00 to \$18.50; common, \$8.75 to \$11.00; light, good and choice, \$14.00 to \$20.25; common and medium, \$7.50 to \$14.00; butcher cattle, heifers, \$6.50 to \$15.00; cows, \$6.25 to \$13.50; canners and cutters, \$5.25 to \$6.25; veal calves, \$16.25 to \$17.25; feeder steers, \$7.00 to \$12.75; stocker steers, \$6.00 to \$10.75. Sheep—Strong; lambs, \$14.50 to \$16.40; culls and common, \$10.00 to \$14.00; ewes, medium, good and choice, \$7.75 to \$9.50; culls and common, \$4.25 to \$7.50; breeding, \$7.00 to \$11.25.

### EGGS AND POULTRY

**WINNIPEG.**—Firm, some dealers quote 75c for new laid; farmers' market paying 85c direct to farmers. Jobbing fresh specials 80c, storage ordinary 58-60c, extras 67-69c. Retail, 1.00. Poultry—Live chickens 23-25c, fowl 18-20c, ducks 20-21c, geese 19-22c, turkeys 27-30c. Dressed chickens 26-30c, fowl 21-24c, ducks 22-24c, geese 22-25c, turkeys 34-36c. Retail, chickens 45c, fowl 38c, ducks 40c, geese 38c, turkeys 50c.

**REGINA.**—Jobbing No. ones 68-70c. Poultry receipts falling off, quality poor, live roosters 14-17c, fowl 11-14c, ducks 13-16c, geese 14-16c, turkeys 23-26c. Jobbing, dressed fowl 27c, ducks and geese 23-25c, turkeys 35c.

**CALGARY.**—Fresh receipts scarce, quickly absorbed at extras 65-70c, ones 60-65c, twos 45-50c. Retail as high as 85c. Poultry—Fowl 12-17c, chickens 16-20c, ducks and geese 18-20c, turkeys 30-35c. Jobbing, chickens dressed 30-35c, turkeys 40-42c. Retail, chickens 35-40c, ducks 35c, turkeys 50-55c.

**EDMONTON.**—Fresh eggs scarce, country shippers get extras 72-75c, ones 68-70c, twos 67c. Retail, extras 85c, ones 80c, storage 75-80c. Reported storage stocks likely to be short. Poultry—Country shippers get fowl 14-16c, chickens 19-21c, ducks 15-17c, geese 16-18c, turkeys 27-31c. Jobbing, turkeys 40-42c, ducks 28c, chickens 32-35c. Retail, chickens 35-40c, fowl 30-35c, turkeys 50-55c.

### Hide Market Demoralized

There has been a decided slump in the hide market during the last few days, and indications are that the market will go lower still. The chief reasons for this condition are that owing to the coal shortage in the United States, the tanneries have been forced to close their doors, and the adverse rate of the money exchange has stopped the buying from Europe and foreign countries. Within the last few days the market has dropped eight cents per pound. The market is so demoralized that prominent hide dealers are at a loss as to what quotations should be. Where the advertiser quotes a price he naturally changes it as quickly as possible, yet the price has dropped so quickly and to such a low level that several of the firms in this line of business feel that the shipper will be dissatisfied unless the farmers are informed.

### Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, December 1st to December 6th inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd.	FLAX	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE
Dec. 1	171	87	85	84	81	79	150	134	130	130	489	483	462	151	
2	171	88	86	84	82	80	152	134	130	130	501	494	473	155	
3	171	88	86	84	81	80	149	132	128	128	522	515	494	154	
4	171	89	87	87	82	80	152	135	125	125	523	516	495	154	
5	171	85	83	83	80	79	147	132	122	122	525	518	482	155	
6	171	87	85	84	82	79	153	135	125	125	526	519	483	159	
Week ago	171	86	84	84	81	79	148	133	126	126	499	477	456	148	
Year ago	...	78	75	75	73	70	103	98	87	85	324	319	297	155	



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## The Situation in Hungary

**B**UDAPEST in peace time had a population of about 900,000, largely, if not mainly, as it was a capital city, middle-class and professional. In the war it became a huge munitions centre, and the population swelled by over 50 per cent. No house-room was provided for the new-comers, who had to crowd into the suburban slums, already scandalously overcrowded. It was the rule that several families lived in the same room.

### Housing in Budapest

As an illustration of the state of things, writes a correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, I may give the following statistics from the census of 1911. They represent pre-war conditions and concern a population of only 900,000. In that year there were in Budapest:—

23,481 flats accommodating 4 persons to each room.

33,714 flats accommodating 4, 5, 6, and 7 to each room.

7,383 flats accommodating 8, 9, and 10 to each room.

1,097 flats accommodating 11, 12, 13, and 14 to each room.

93 flats accommodating 15 or more to each room.

In other words, out of a population of 900,000 there were:—

15,000 persons inhabiting the same room with at least ten other persons.

80,000 persons inhabiting the same room with at least seven others.

290,000 persons inhabiting the same room with at least five others.

In addition there was a floating homeless population, i.e., sleeping where it could, of 125,000.

This was in peace-time. The situation in March, 1918, with the huge additional population of munition workers, and particularly after the demobilization of the army, is beyond description.

In short, the housing conditions of Budapest at the time of the Bolshevik revolution must have been unparalleled in Europe. When the Bela Kun government gave the order for a uniform utilization of the house-room of the city, it was no doubt partly in imitation of Lenin's similar action in Petrograd. But it was still more with the serious intent of alleviating a great social need.

Proletarian class fury carried what was originally meant to be a remedy beyond all reasonable limits. With the choice of all the buildings of the city before them, the workers, obeying the simple dictates of egoism and social animosity, chose the best. They occupied the magnificent hotels and flats of the rich, and the beautiful villas on the dolomite crests overlooking Buda. That a spiteful delight was shown in the choice cannot be denied. And for this, too, there was a social explanation and to that extent an excuse. In no country and no city was the contrast between the possessors and the dispossessed so flagrant.

### The Oppression of the Masses

Hungary was ruled by an obligarchy whose tyranny towards their own masses and towards the subject nationalities was, not even excepting Russia, the foulest sore on the body politic of Europe. It was a tyranny made all the worse by its hypocrisy, because it maintained both a false facade of constitutional form and a misleading propaganda through its agents in the Liberal west. The working man was disfranchised and politically helpless. Unlike the Russian peasant, he was educated and politically alive both to his own wrongs and to the great working-class movement in all the other great countries around him. He was condemned to a

life of slavery and squalor amid an environment of luxury and refinement unsurpassed in any other city. Architecture is a living art here. The very shops are miracles of design. The banks and great business houses have no parallel in London and Paris. There are huge bathing palaces comparable in size and luxury with those of Imperial Rome. It was a city of pleasure and music and luxury which had been made into a paradise for aristocratic wealth, and in consequence something like a purgatory for the poor. There was bound to be a reaction of explosive force when the containing social structure gave way under the stress of military defeat. Oppression has its nemesis. The ruling class of Hungary have been paying for their sins. And they will still have to pay. Four months of discomfort might entitle them to cry quits. But they have no such intention.

### Back to the Slums

The proletariat of Budapest is now herded back into the slums from which for a brief space it emerged. It, too, is being made to pay the penalty for its momentary sin. The payment is excessive and unjust. But just because it is the proletariat that is now suffering, it is by the nature of things denied sympathy and a press propaganda on its behalf. The poor live their lives automatically secluded from the observation of a middle-class journalist or alien observer. A stranger in Budapest could not help observing, and perhaps even resenting, the invasion of the great hotels by the mob.

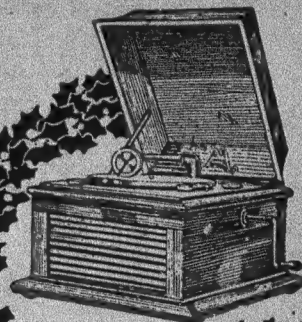
An injustice to a politician or professional man was at once brought to his ears by someone who could appeal to his class prejudices, who had the educated man's privilege of a tongue in his head and most probably the gift of languages. But an injustice to a poor man causes a ripple that hardly spreads into the next street. His class has few trained heralds and propagandists, and has no world-press organization. Indeed, it needs an observing eye of unusual attentiveness to note what is going on here now. Occasionally one meets some hundreds of Red Guard prisoners marching through the streets, magnificent soldierly young men towering above their swarthy dilapidated Rumanian escort.

### The White Terror

Ever and again one encounters civilian prisoners being conducted through the streets by soldiers with fixed bayonets. These things are oftener to be seen after nightfall, when the streets are emptied by military decree. All day long you may witness the searching of houses in the poorer quarters by armed patrols. Word occasionally comes to you of unwarranted arrests and punishments, usually, of course, of Liberal but anti-Communist business men and journalists, who have been denounced for some chance expression of opinion.

The daily bulletin issued under the military censorship—the only substitute for a newspaper—gives unmistakable hints of a White Terror that is going on all over the country. But this terror is underground. It affects only the inaccessible voiceless proletarian mass. It does not lend itself to sensational writing, except in so far as sensational and obviously untruthful charges of atrocity are handed out by the usual press bureaux against working-class leaders. It will pass without protest, and certainly without Allied intervention or blockade. For nobody cares much about this kind of terror. Nevertheless, by an iron political law it will have its penalty too.

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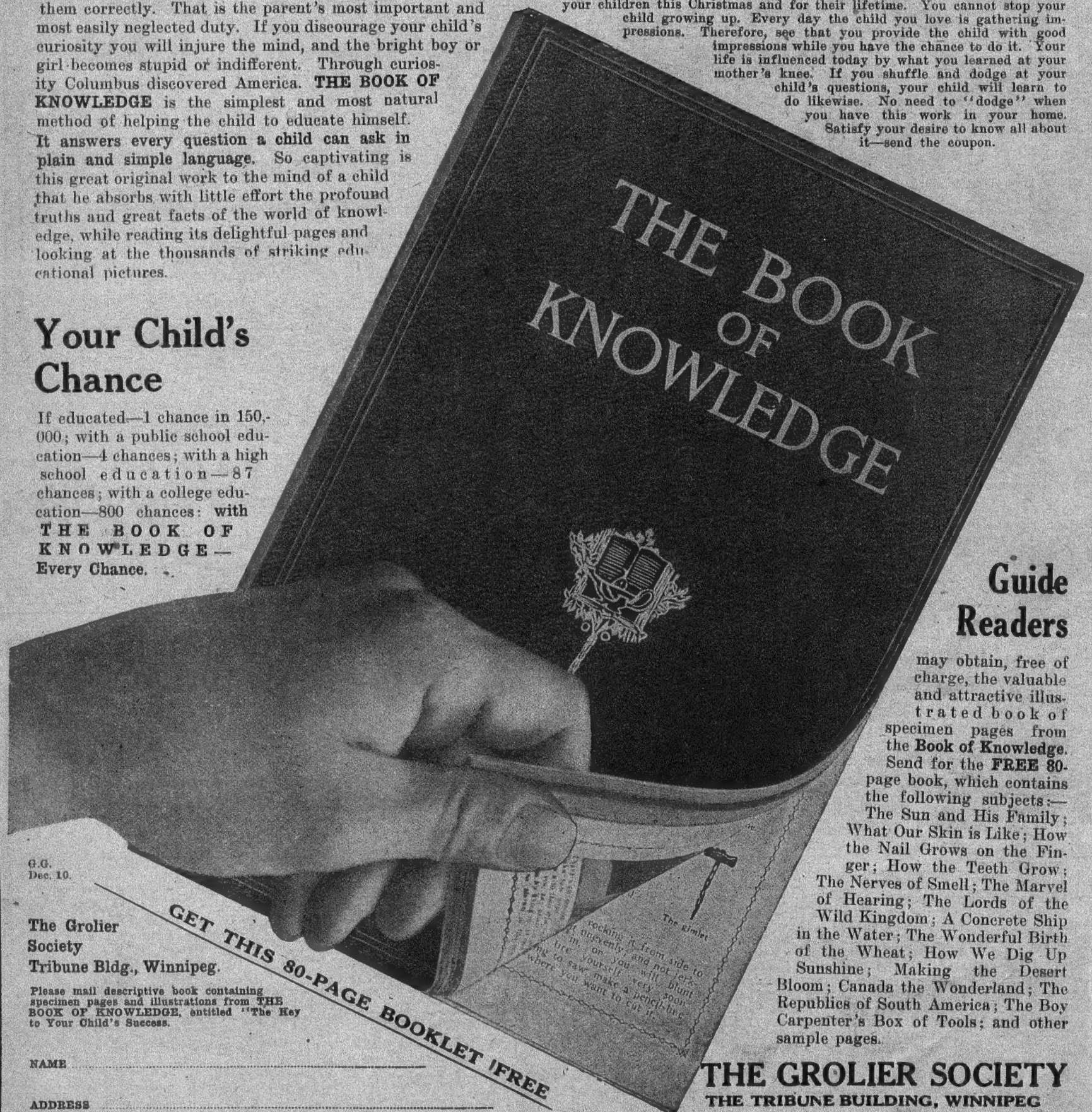
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